THE BLACK PANTHER

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Inside

Less-Than-Honorable Discharges Not Affected

BLACK VETERANS GROUPS DENOUNCE CARTER'S DRAFT "PARDON"



Black GIs were "cannon fodder" in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. Carter's "pardon" has been denounced by Black veterans organizations because it did not deal with a huge number of ex-servicemen (nearly 800,000) with less-than-honorable discharges.

(Washington, D.C.) - Black veterans organizations and other veterans groups representing poor and minority people across the country have denounced President Jimmy Carter's "pardon" of Vietnam era draft evaders because of its exclusion of veterans with less-than-honorable discharges — who are overwhelmingly Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican Native Americans and poor Whites.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) said in a statement that the pardon "extends overdue relief to a small segment of the war resisters of the Vietnam era, but military offenders and veterans with less-than-honorable discharges are more numerous than draft violators by a factor of 100 to 1. They are also, by and large, more likely to be poor, from minority groups and less educated." ACLU Executive Director Aryeh Neier added that "99 per cent of the people who could have benefited from a full amnesty still need to be dealt with," the *New York Times* reports.

A recent study on draft resistance in the Vietnam era, commissioned by the University of Notre Dame and researched by Lawrence M. Baskir and William A. Strauss, declares, "The burdens of Vietnam were unevenly imposed. The economically and socially disadvantaged did most of the fighting. They also paid most of the penalties for not fighting. No one should be asked to pay any further price."

During last fall's Presidential campaign, Carter promised that, if elected, he would pardon all those who broke Selective Service laws during the Vietnam War, in an effort to "heal our country. . ." However, the pardon —

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EDITORIAL

CARTER AT THE CROSSROADS

For Kennedy, it was Cuba and the Bay of Pigs; for Johnson, it was Vietnam; for Nixon, again Vietnam (and also America); for Ford, it was Angola. And for Carter, will it be Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)?

The trends of history, the disasters of recent U.S. foreign policy are hard to deny — the blood and guts literally spilled out before our eyes — and undoubtedly the question of Zimbabwe is the first major test of "reborn" Carter's resistance to the temptations of establishing an imperialist Presidency right from the start.

Given his own admissions of "lust," will this smiling Southerner continue to perpetuate the rape of Black Africa, as so many other White men have done before him; can he resist his bold desires for the fertile, natural bounties found in Zimbabwe and throughout the mother continent; can he short-circuit his rising reflex to push the button that pulls the trigger that prolongs the bloodshed?

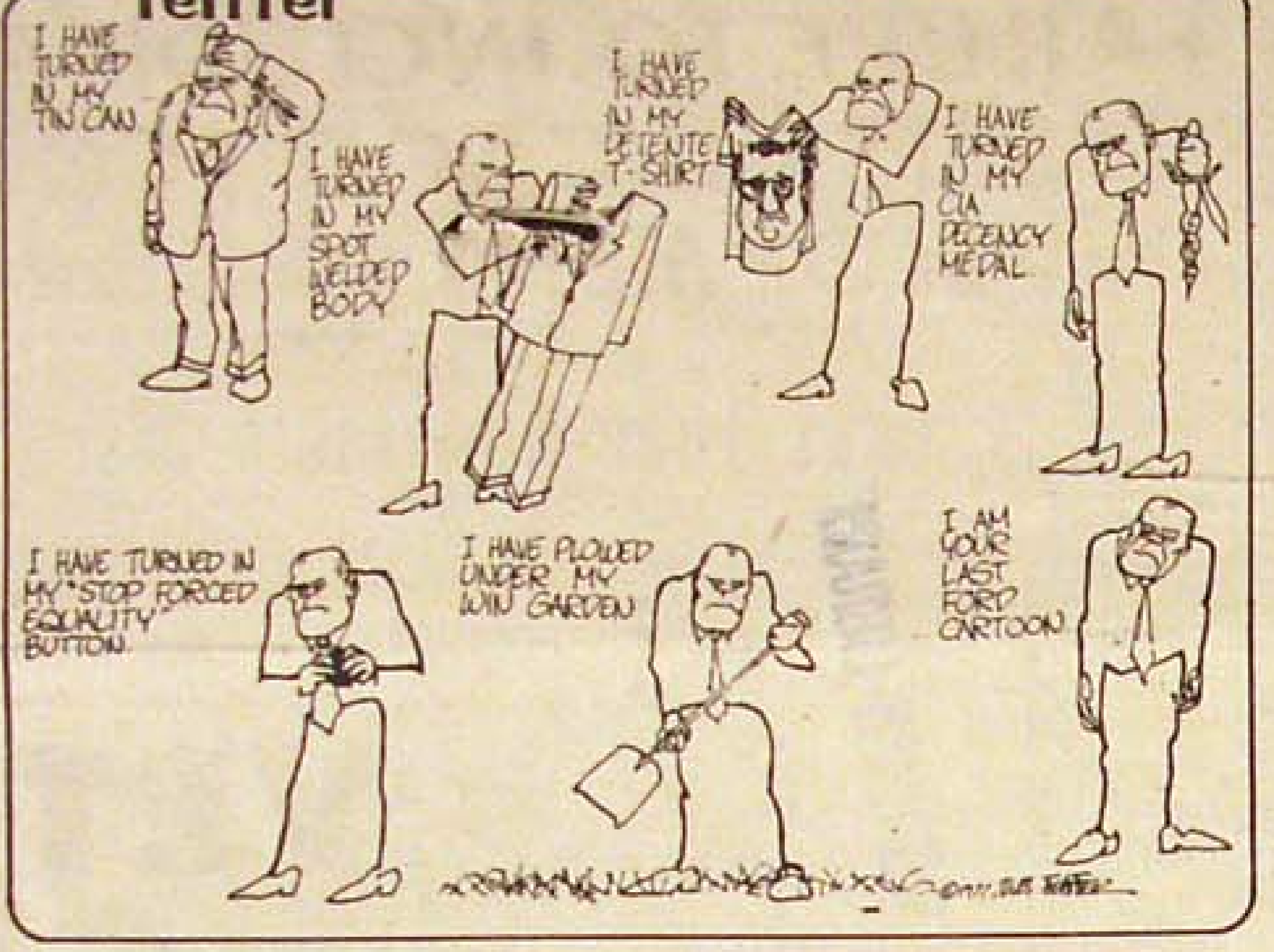
Ian Smith, leader of the White minority regime in Rhodesia, is betting he can't/won't.

Acting in the wake of a recent U.S. Senate staff report urging renewed American relations with his illegitimate regime, Smith last week totally rejected the final plan proposed by British negotiator Ivor Richards to peacefully settle the struggle to establish majority rule in Zimbabwe.

As opposed to the British plan, Smith announced his government would open new negotiations with "unnamed" Africans inside the country on the basis of a bogus scheme invented by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger — a proposal that the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the country's vanguard Black revolutionary force, dismisses as a mockery, while accepting the latest British plan as the basis for new discussions.

There're no more Geneva talks to fall back on. Smith took care of that. There are no "moderates" to fall back on. The frontline states' recognition of the ZANU-ZAPU Patriotic Front took care of that. And that leaves the new Carter administration at the crossroads of no return.□

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Letters to the Editor

S.W.A.P.O. PRINTSHOP DOING VERY WELL

Dear Friends,

Along with this letter you will find a complimentary SWAPO poster, which we are using to help raise funds for the SWAPO Printshop Project. The poster was produced for us free through the joint efforts of Artworks, an art collective in New York, and Glad Day Press, as their contribution to the SWAPO Printshop Project. They printed 2,000 copies, which we will be selling at $2.00 each, so we should be able to make $4,000 in this effort.

The SWAPO Printshop Project has been going along very well; we have already passed the half-way point of $15,000, and one of our printing technicians is leaving in two weeks to set up the printshop in Angola. By June, 1977, we hope to have the remaining $15,000 to complete the project.

Enclosed here is an ad for the new poster, which we hope you will be able to run for us. We appreciate your support for this project in the past, and especially thank you for running the T-shirt ad, and including our last letter to you in the paper. Many thanks for all you can do.

A Luta Continua!
Most sincerely yours,
Carol Wright
for Liberation Support Movement/
SWAPO Printshop Project

(Note: See poster, back page. If you wish to obtain this beautiful 17 x 22 graphic, printed in a glossy red, green and blue, send $2.00 plus $.50 for postage and handling to: Liberation Support Movement/SWAPO Printshop Project, Box 2077, Oakland, CA. 94604.)

"I'M SO GLAD FOR THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY"

Right On Brother,

I am a Moslem. My name is Abdullah Al-Jabbar-as-Salam. I am Black. I read your news service and I like it. I pray to Allah for my Black brothers. We all are in the chains of American history. We must get our history together for our people. I am so glad for the Black Panther Party. That was a sweet program, giving 500 packages for the inmates in prison. Allah loves all of you for your help to the Black brothers in prison.

I let all the Sunni Muslims read that good newspaper. Keep up the good work. Our South African brothers are dying for what is right. We must fight the so-called White man's world. We must let him feel it. I love your Oakland Community School and the classes for our children. They need more of our love and not the White man's history but our history? All power to you. All power to the people.

Brother George Jackson is a real revolutionary.
There is no justice for Bla[illegible]le, we fight for that justice.
All the Muslims are with i[illegible] Free Huey!

From Prison,
Tommie Clark
Graterford, Pa.

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COMMENT

Open Letter To President Carter

By James Baldwin

The following comment is written by noted author James Baldwin.

(Saint Paul de Vince, France) - I have a thing to tell you, but with a heavy heart, for it is not a new thing.

In North Carolina, as I write, nine Black men and one White woman are under sentences of a total of 282 years in prisons on various charges, including arson. The Rev. Ben Chavis, who was 29 years old yesterday, is the best known of the Wilmington 10.

In Charlotte, three Black men are on bail and facing sentences, equally savage, on charges equally preposterous.

I will not insult your intelligence by discussing the details of the cases.

It must be relatively rare to find ten people (who have never before committed any offense) who merit 282 years in prison.

James Earl Grant was arrested in the more liberal city of Charlotte, accused with two others of burning down the Lazy B riding stables in which 15 horses died. He merited a mere 25. The other two men got a total of 30 years in the 1972 trial — the fire was in 1968.

In any event, some of the most pertinent details of the cases are to be found in major newspapers and in the Congressional Record; Messrs. John Conyers, Jr., Ronald V. Dellums and Charles B. Rangel speaking.

And the mother of Ben Chavis, speaking from a church in Raleigh, N.C., has the most pertinent question, especially in light of the fact that her son is a Christian minister: "You in the Christian church, will you be diligent in keeping them from getting my son?"

And the entire horror evolved from the manner in which a Wilmington judge decided to desegregate a Wilmington high school, and the fact that the Black students wished to declare the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. a day of mourning.

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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BPINS photo

Sign symbolizing militancy of I-Hotel tenants.

"CONSCIOUS PERJURY" BY COPS

I-Hotel Tenants Deny "Violence" Charges Leveled By Police

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In a press conference held here last week, the International Hotel (I-Hotel) Tenants Association accused San Francisco Police Chief Charles Gain and Sheriff Richard Hongisto of "conscious perjury" for accusations of planned violence by I-Hotel tenants and supporters to fight off an eviction attempt.

On the eve of the eviction date, Superior Court Judge Ira Brown — who has issued four eviction orders against I-Hotel tenants — ordered a last minute stay for the elderly Chinese and Filipino residents of the 60-year-old Chinatown building. Brown stated that he had been notified by police officials that a sniper, armed with an automatic rifle, had been spotted on the roof of the hotel, along with gasoline for the construction of molotov cocktails.

However, the IHTA contends that massive community support was the real reason why the stay of eviction was issued. It is estimated that over 8,000 people gathered at the I-Hotel, ready to form a "human barricade" if the eviction did take place.

IHTA President Joel Diones commented, "It's ridiculous to talk about guns. They can come and inspect every old man in this building. All along when we have been asked how we are going to defend ourselves we have said that we would use 'human barricades,' and we meant it."

A press statment issued by the IHTA reads:

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PROTEST BY COALITION TO STOP CHICAGO 21 PLAN SUCCESSFUL

FAILURE TO INCLUDE MINORITIES UPSETS CHICAGO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan, a city-wide organization representing thousands of persons from Chicago's Black, Latino and poor White communities, announced at a press conference last Tuesday that it was meeting with officials from the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) to discuss objections to the city's Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP).

The previous week, the Civil Rights Division of the EDA office here informed members of the Coalition that the Chicago OEDP failed to satisfy certain federal guidelines requiring that minorities select their own representatives to participate on the OEDP Committee, and that the Committee also include representatives of the unemployed and underemployed sectors of the community.

If the OEDP had been approved without reservation by the Chicago EDA office, the city would become eligible for federal funds for jobs and economic development.

In other words, because the city of Chicago failed to comply with community-input guidelines, thousands of Chicagoans will remain jobless.

In a letter dated January 10,



BPINS photo

Press conference held by Coalition against Chicago 21 Plan. Participants are (left to right) BOB LUCAS, JACK HART, SUSAN ROSENBLUM (standing), MARION STAMPS, ART VASQUEZ and Alderman MARTY OBERMAN (standing).

1977, and sent to Acting Mayor Michael Bilandic, the Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan formally stated three main objections to the OEDP.

First, while the 54-member Committee includes 14 minority representatives, none of them were selected through a process involving Blacks, Latinos and other minority communities most directly affected by the OEDP.

Second, the designated OEDP Committee, the Mayor's Council of Manpower and Economic Advisors (excluding unemployed and underemployed persons), has its origins with the Mayor's Committee on Economic and Cultural Development more than 15 years ago, and has constantly operated in an elitist fashion. The Committee has never included or encouraged the active participation by members of Chicago's most oppressed communities.

Finally, no dissenting comments on any of the "priority projects" listed in the OEDP were included with the city's application. Nevertheless, there has been vigorous dissent and resistance to such proposed pro-

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Banks Redline Oakland Flatlands

(Oakland, Calif.) - Banks and savings and loan institutions are refusing to grant residential loans and mortgages in the Oakland flatlands. By choking off funds, the lending institutions help cause the deterioration of city neighborhoods and force home-buyers into the suburbs.

This is the charge leveled by California Citizens Action Group, an independent citizen's organization, after a study of the lending practices of 17 federally chartered banks and savings and loan institutions with branches in Oakland.



BPINS photo

Oakland's Black and poor communities are full of abandoned houses due to redlining policies of city banks.

Sam Romano, a spokesperson for the Oakland group, said that when financial institutions define areas as "high risk" and deny them loans, the neighborhoods fall into despair, the value of housing drops, and residents become demoralized and apathetic.

The evidence his group has gathered shows that such "planned disinvestment" (commonly called "redlining") is affecting most of Oakland except for the wealthy hills area.

"The banks are taking the savings deposits of flatlands residents and investing them in the hills and suburbs. . .It is killing the city," Romano said.

During 1975, the 17 leading institutions granted $42 million in residential loans to Oakland, Piedmont and Emeryville. Less than a quarter of this was loaned to homeowners in the flatlands of

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Many Black ex-servicemen will not benefit from Carter's "pardon." Black and other minority men and women are often the victims of less-than-honorable discharges, issued due to military bias.

BLACK VETERANS GROUPS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

issued on January 21, as the Georgia peanut farmer's first executive order on his first full day in office — was a bitter disappointment to the over one million people who do not fall into the categories covered by the pardon.

CATEGORIES

Those categories include:

•13,000 convicted draft violators, fugitives from the draft and those under indictment for draft violations, according to U.S. Justice Department figures; and

•An estimated 250,000 who did not register for the draft and were never caught;

Men and women who received dishonorable and bad conduct discharges will not be eligible for upgrading.

The progressive military publication *Turning The Regs Around* estimates that there are 790,000 Vietnam War era vets with less-than-honorable discharges for AWOL (Absent Without Leave) offenses or for acts of resistance within the armed services, and at least 93,000 deserters, both those who are "still-at-large" and those already caught, punished and doubly punished with bad discharges.

Black veterans' groups emphasized that the great majority of Blacks drafted into the service did not desert, as did a number of White, middle class men who fled to such places as Canada.

The Baskir-Strauss study maintains that during the Vietnam War 150,000 men and women were given undesirable, bad conduct or dishonorable discharges for going AWOL. Most AWOL offenses were unrelated to the war, the study — which later this year will be published as part of a book called *Chance and Circumstance* — says. The offenses were caused by family or personal problems.

The authors also state that many "bad paper" discharges were given to men and women who shouldn't have been in the service in the first place.

Further information revealed by the Baskir-Strauss study discloses that almost one-third of all military offenders were "educationally disadvantaged" and were brought into the armed services under the Pentagon's Project 100,000 and New Standards manpower programs.

"Instead of calling up the reserves or drafting college students — either of which would have involved immense political consequences — the government met its manpower needs during the Vietnam buildup by accepting hundreds of thousands of recruits who would have been disqualified before and after the Vietnam War," the study says.

CONVICTION RATES

The attrition and court-martial conviction rates for these underqualified soldiers were twice the rates for all other servicepeople.

About 75,000 of them, Baskir and Strauss state, received bad discharges — "one more handicap imposed upon people who were already disadvantaged when they entered the service."

A spokesperson for Pacific Counseling Service in San Francisco stated flatly that Carter's pardon was nothing more than "doing the White middle class a favor."

Emphasizing that Black and poor people have been ignored by the Presidential pardon, the spokesperson said that for fiscal year 1976 there were a total of 30,721 undesirable discharges and 53,135 general discharges, the first step down from an honorable discharge. Blacks and other minorities received such discharges by a margin of 4-1 over Whites, he said.

Presidential press secretary Jody Powell said that the Pentagon has undertaken a study on persons who received less-than-honorable discharges and those who deserted.

Black veterans' organizations point out that unlike Whites who chose to evade the draft, those few Blacks who did so were forced to serve long prison sentences because they could not afford to pay the legal costs necessary to keep them out of jail.□



Although Black and Third World soldiers shed their blood in Vietnam and other foreign "wars," they face poverty and racism at home.

This Week In Black History

January 26, 1863

On January 26, 1863, the War Department authorized the Massachusetts governor to recruit Black troops. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers was the first Black regiment raised in the North.

January 26, 1941

The hypocrisy of America is without comparison. While this country drated Black men into its armies to fight for America, discrimination and racism continued to remain so prevalent throughout the U.S. armed forces that on January 26, 1941, mass meetings were held in 24 states to protest against discrimination.

January 23, 1962

On January 23, 1962, demonstrations against discrimination in off-campus housing were staged by students at the University of Chicago. CORE charged that, the university operated about 100 segregated apartment houses.



Civil rights sit-in demonstration.

January 18-28, 1962

Southern University in New Orleans, Louisiana, was closed January 18-28, 1962, due to a series of demonstrations protesting the expulsion of participants in sit-in demonstrations.

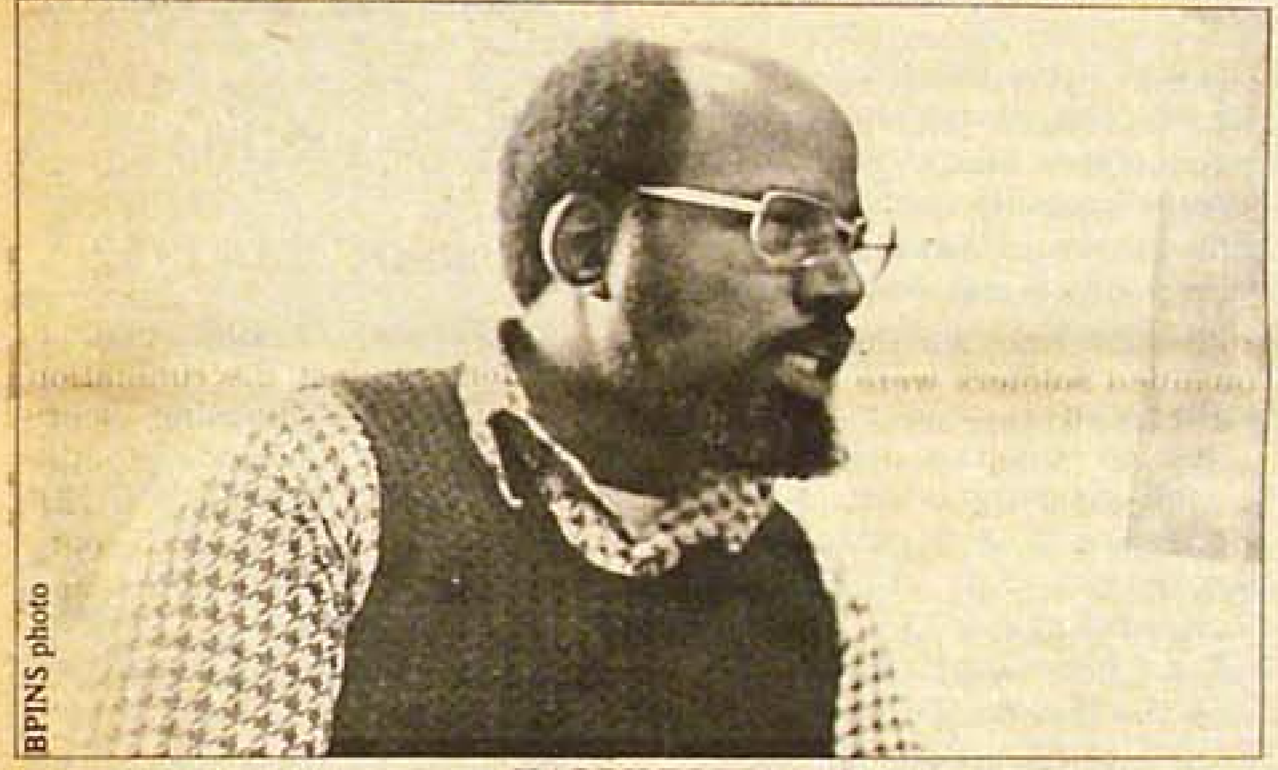
January 30, 1970

Seven members of the Black Panther Party who had been indicted after the December 4, 1969, assassinations of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were freed on January 30, 1970, with all criminal charges being dropped.

BLACK PANTHER INTERVIEW WITH ACTIVIST U.C. BERKELEY PROFESSOR

HARRY EDWARDS: DENIAL OF TENURE HAS A "CHILLING EFFECT" ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM

This past week, THE BLACK PANTHER had the opportunity to interview popular and much-respected University of California at Berkeley professor Harry Edwards regarding his recent denial of tenure by the school's Department of Sociology. Edwards, who is well known for his efforts to organize a Black boycott of the 1968 Olympics, is presently an assistant professor of sociology at U.C., whose classes are among the best attended on campus. In addition to his scholastic achievements, Edwards has maintained his activist role and most recently spearheaded a drive to achieve full implementation of affirmative action at all levels of the university. Below, we present excerpts from this timely interview with Dr. Edwards.



BPINS photo

HARRY EDWARDS

QUESTION: You have called your denial of tenure by the U.C. Department of Sociology "racist" and "political." Why? What are the issues involved.?

EDWARDS: I think that the denial of tenure was racist on a number of grounds.

One, the action by the department circumvents university guidelines for affirmative action in hiring — even though I do not feel my case is an affirmative action case. I think my case is solid on grounds of competence.

I also think it was racist in that those members who voted against tenure voted, in some case, beause they felt that the areas of expertise I deal with are not germane to sociological inquiry — that there is something illegitimate about the areas of race relations and the sociology of sports; that the sociology of sport, in particular, did not belong in sociology, that it is just a fad.

Of course, the reality that sport is the one dominant institution in American society where Blacks and Whites both participate in numbers was simply dismissed as inconsequential. I think that if Blacks participate in one institution in this society and are kept out of all others, then this is something that Black people must come to terms with and deal with intelligently. I think that to deny inquiry into this area, particularly by a Black sociologist, is not only short-sighted and ignorant but also racist (particularly when one is presumably dealing with intelligent men).

I think that it was also racist on the grounds that — as has been stated by a number of my colleagues — a fundamental problem that I've had in this university is that I have not been deferential enough. I have not assumed the correct posture vis-a-vis some of my senior colleagues. I don't know whether they expected me to come in bowing from the ankles and licking boots or what have you, but that is simply not my style. I think a great many people resented this.

I think that it was racist also on the grounds of jealousy; that there is an amount of animosity that was created simply by virtue of my popularity among students. I think there was animosity created by virtue of the quantity and place of my publications. My demonstrated competence in this area is something that is not readily accepted if one is dealing in a Black against White situation, which is the way it was perceived in some quarters of this department. A Black man is not supposed to have competence in this area and if you do, you are actually regarded with more animosity than if you failed. In the same sense that Hank Aaron by hitting 715 home runs and breaking Babe Ruth's record did not endear himself to a broad spectrum of racists, the same thing holds in this department. For some of my colleagues, I am supposed to be lazy, slovenly and all the rest.

I think that it was political on these grounds: that the decision as to what is "relevant" and what is "irrelevant," in terms of

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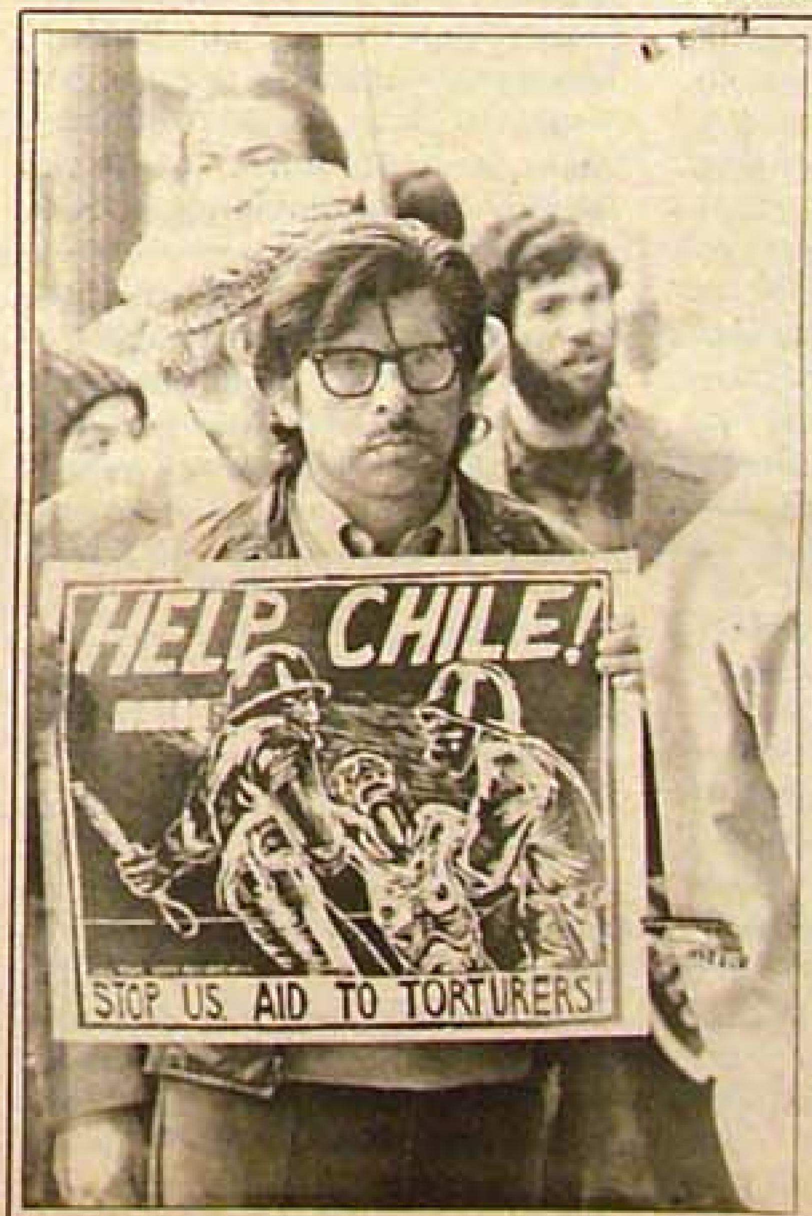
Black Medical School Planned For Morehouse College

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The country's third Black medical school will be established in the fall of 1978 at Morehouse College at Atlanta University, reports the *New York Times*, to train physicians especially for poor urban and rural American communities, as well as for Third World nations.

Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, dean of the new school, has announced that the first class of 32 students will be admitted to a two-year course of study and would then be transferred to medical schools at either Howard University, Emory University, the Medical College of Georgia or Meharry Medical College. Current plans are for the new predominantly Black medical school to become a four-year, degree-granting institution by 1983, Dr. Sullivan said.

DIRE NEED

Citing examples indicating the country's dire need for Black physicians, Sullivan pointed out that there were 6,000 Black doctors in the U.S. in 1968 and today, 9 years later, there are only 6,600. Black physicians make up only 1.8 per cent of the country's 375,000 doctors resulting in one Black practicing physician for every 4,100 Black Americans compared with one White physician for every 538 Whites.





150 Protest Arrival Of Chilean General

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 150 demonstrators picketed the St. Francis Hotel here last week to protest the visit of notorious Chilean Air Force General Jaime Lavin Farina.

Farina was at the St. Francis speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the elite Commonwealth Club. The Chilean general, who was educated at Pennsylvania State University and trained by the U.S. Air Force, has been linked to widespread torture and murder of Chilean political prisoners.

BPINS photos

Chicago Economic Development

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

jects as the Crosstown Expressway, the Chicago 21 Plan (particularly Dearborn Park), the regional shopping center in Uptown, urban renewal projects in Pilsen, the Near North Side and West Town.

In the case of Uptown, the local Model Cities council rejected the proposed shopping center two years ago, yet the project reappears in the OEDP.

According to a press release from the Organizing Committee for the Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan:

"The Coalition supports the concept of overall economic development planning as a process, and welcomes money for jobs and economic development. However, it believes that a central part of that process is to give the community a direct role in developing and carrying out an OEDP to insure that minorities, the unemployed, and underemployed will benefit from the plan. An OEDP must guarantee that jobs created by economic development projects will go to those who need them the most, and that OEDP projects will improve the quality of education, *housing and services, and not dislocate the community.*

"At the November 15 City Council meeting, the Coalition raised objections to the city's OEDP application and asked that the plan be returned to the city council finance committee for further public hearings before submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce. Part of the dissenting statement, read before the council by Alderman Dick Simpson, was never recorded in the official proceedings of the city council and the dissenting votes of Alderman Simpson, Oberman, Lathrop and Cousins were not included in the application to the Department of Commerce.



BPINS photo

MARION STAMPS delivers statement against Chicago 21 Plan.

"In order for the OEDP to conform to federal guidelines there must be a self-selection process in the community to insure citizen participation. Therefore, the Coalition proposes that the greater Chicago area be broken down into planning districts with each planning district to be represented by a community council. The community council would be elected by community residents in an open general election closely supervised by federal guidelines.

"These local planning councils would have some veto power over projects that are proposed for their area, and would be in a position to argue that jobs created by public works funds and economic development should go to people in the community who need them the most. A strongly organized community, choosing a planning council, could successfully negotiate with private business and private industry planning to develop in the community.

ROUGH SKETCH

"Finally, in this rough sketch, which could bail the city out of its present dilemma, an elected representative of the local planning council would actually have to sit on the economic development planning commission in more than just an advisory capacity.

"Officials of the U.S. Department of Commerce have assured representatives of the Coalition that an OEDP is an ongoing process and that if the city can develop a method of citizen participation which satisfies federal guidelines for self-selection of minorities, then an OEDP could be developed and accepted, thus making the city eligible for millions of dollars in federal funds desperately needed for employment and economic development.

"The Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan is now offering a concrete proposal to bail the city of Chicago out of a delay in approval of an overall economic development plan. If the city refuses to respond positively to its suggestion the Coalition is prepared to use other means to insure that Chicago has an overall economic development planning process which involves and benefits the city's majority Black, Latino and poor population."□

LIONEL WILSON SPEARHEADS DRIVE AGAINST OAKLAND EMPLOYEE TAX

(Oakland, Calif.) - Black mayoral candidate Lionel Wilson has sent a letter to the Oakland City Council seeking a delay on the decision for the city's debated "employee tax" until after the April municipal elections.

In his letter to the Council, Wilson, on leave of absence from his post as presiding judge for the Alameda County Superior Court, stated, "I have been following with interest the actions of the City Council with respect to the pending Employee License Tax.

". . .Since the legislation is generally regarded as highly controversial, and as it now appears that a new mayor will be seated along with one new Council member, I strongly recommend that. . .further consideration of the implementation of the ordinance be postponed until after the April city elections."

The elections, with the mayor's seat and four City Council positions up for grabs, will be held on April 19, with run-offs in May if no candidate gets 50 per cent of the vote. Wilson also wrote *David Tucker, another candidate* for mayor, asking that he also urge a delay on any decision by the Council on the tax. Thus far, Tucker has ducked taking a position on the controversial tax.

Wilson has stated publicly that he feels the tax would have the effect of driving business out of Oakland while making new ones reluctant to settle here. BART's (Bay Area Rapid Transit) main headquarters, located here in Oakland, has vowed to move if the tax is implemented, taking 400 jobs out of the city.



Black Oakland mayoral candidate LIONEL WILSON has pledged to provide jobs for the city's unemployed.



BPINS photos

Mayor John Reading, who is not seeking re-election, claims the employee license levy would provide property tax relief for homeowners. However, subsequent studies revealed that this relief would be insignificant, intensifying criticism of the proposed ordinance.

Due to this opposition the Council recently voted 7-2 to postpone a final decision, on a suggestion by Councilman George Vukasin.

Also, last week, Wilson became the first person to officially file as a candidate for the mayor of Oakland. In a press statement released from the Committee to Elect Judge Lionel J. Wilson Mayor of Oakland, the much-respected jurist stated, "I have made a commitment to work full-time on my candidacy so that the voters of Oakland would make their choice on the issues of this campaign.

"There are only a few weeks allowed for the voters to make such an important choice," he said, "and I feel that it is critical that candidates are available to answer their questions."□

MAJOR RALLY SET TO DEMAND FREEDOM FOR IMPRISONED A.I.M. ACTIVISTS

(San Francisco, California) - A major rally demanding the release of American Indian Movement activists Paul Skyhorse, Richard Mohawk, Leonard Peltier and all political prisoners has been scheduled for February 11, at 10:00 a.m., at the State Capitol building in Sacramento, California.

Skyhorse and Mohawk are falsely charged with the 1974 murder of a White cab driver in Ventura County, California, while Leonard Peltier was recently extradited from Canada to face trial for the killing of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, in June of 1975.



Recent organizing meeting held in San Francisco to plan a February 11 rally demanding the freedom of AIM activists PAUL SKYHORSE (inset, left) and RICHARD MOHAWK (inset, right).

Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk, co-founders of the Chicago chapter of the American Indian Movement, were arrested in October of 1974 on charges of robbing and murdering cab driver George Aird. Aird was murdered in a dispute over cab fare after the 27-year-old cab driver had dropped off three persons — Marvin Relshirt, Holly Broussard and Marcelle Eaglestaff — at a Ventura County AIM encampment.

THREE ARRESTED

The three were arrested with the victim's blood on their clothing and his belongings in their possession. A knife and Aird's keys were found in Broussard's pockets while blood-soaked gloves were found in her purse. The three were subsequently charged with four counts of murder, robbery, kidnap and conspiracy.

Skyhorse and Mohawk were attending an American Indian educational rally in Phoenix, Arizona, nearly a week after the murder when they were arrested and brought to Los Angeles. The two had waived their extradition rights believing that they were being held as material witnesses.

However, during grand jury proceedings, Redshirt, Broussard and Eaglestaff turned states' witnesses, were granted immunity and set free while Skyhorse and Mohawk were indicted for murder and robbery.

The Indian activists are being held in maximum security solitary confinement, with no bail. The state's only evidence against them is the testimony of the three original suspects who were released by police in exchange for testimony. Both of them are forced to wear leg shackles to all court appearances although there is no physical evidence linking Skyhorse and Mohawk to the crime.

An example of the racist atmosphere which has surrounded the trial is that the Ventura County Bar Association wrote and performed a racist skit entitled "Tonto," which was a comedy take off on the Skyhorse/Mohawk case, at their annual banquet.

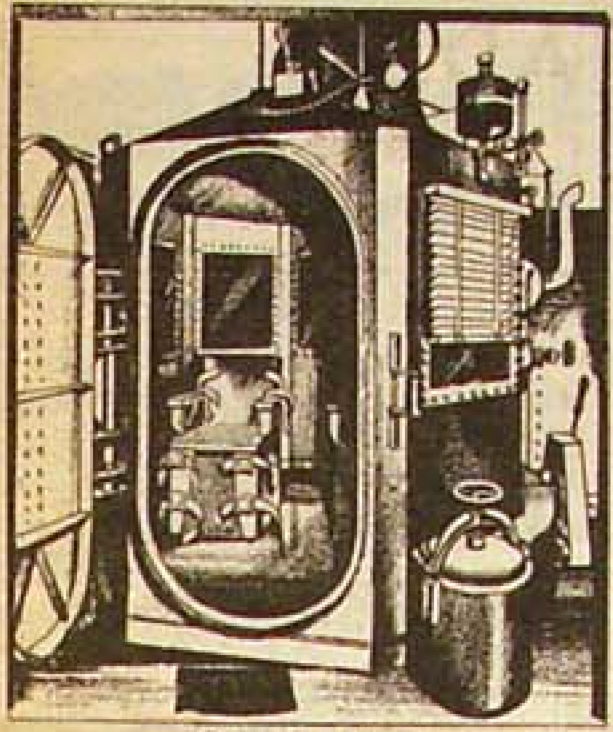
In 1974, Dennis Durham, an ex-AIM national security officer who has publicly admitted being an FBI agent, helped to create an atmosphere of fear around the case by stating to the press that "AIM backs the arrested people and if they are not freed, we will send an army to free them." Presently he is on a John Birch Society lecture circuit denouncing AIM.

Durham had established the Ventura County encampment, named "AIM Camp 13" where the murder took place. In a recent Senate subcommittee hearing on AIM, Durham's testimony was used to brand the progressive Native American organization as a "revolutionary terrorist" group.

While a member of the AIM national leadership, Durham claimed that Skyhorse and Mohawk were guilty and had them expelled from the organization.

AIM national Executive Director Dennis Banks, who will be a key defense witness, stated, "Some of you are aware that there was a Douglas Durham, who is an FBI operative who worked with me for 18 months, and during this time, this case came to light. . .I know that these men (Skyhorse and Mohawk) were set up. They were fingered by Durham. I know for sure that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Gas chamber.

Right-Wing Coalition Sponsors New California Death Penalty Bill

(Sacramento, Calif.) — Vowing to override Governor Edmund Brown, Jr.'s promised veto, a right-wing coalition of state legislators and law enforcement groups, led by state Attorney General Evelle Younger, announced here last week that it is backing a bill aimed at restoring the death penalty in California.

Flanked by representatives of major law enforcement groups — police, sheriffs, prosecutors and prison guards — Younger flatly stated at a press conference held on Tuesday, Janury 18, "Public safety demands immediate restoration of an effective death penalty bill."

NO STATISTICS

Admitting repeatedly that there are no statistics to support his contention that capital punishment deters murder, Younger alleged that the number of murders has risen 2.8 times in California since the last execution in San Quentin's gas chamber in 1967. "I don't think the death penalty will deter all murders or even most murders," Younger said, adding, "but it will deter some murders. It will save more people than it kills."

Critics charge that the Republican attorney general, who established himself as a "law and order" man while serving as "hard hitting" district attorney for Los Angeles County, is using the death penalty issue as a platform from which to launch his expected candidacy next year for governor of California against Governor Brown.

In his "State of the State" address earlier this month, the 38-year-old Democratic governor,

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Indian Woman Wins New Trial In Self-Defense Killing

(Seattle, Wash.) - A Native American woman, Yvonne Wanrow, recently won a retrial here on charges stemming from her killing a child molester in order to protect herself and her children.

The Washington State Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that threw out the Colville Indian's second degree murder conviction and her 25-year sentence. The ruling also ordered a new trial for the 31-year-old woman.

Ms. Wanrow had been convicted of shooting William Wesler, a previously convicted child molester. The shooting followed a series of incidents between Wesler and neighborhood children.

Meanwhile, in San Jose, California, AIM (American Indian Movement) leader Dennis Banks called for a nationwide boycott of Holiday Inn due to the hotel's refusal to respect ancient Indian burial grounds.

The hotel chain is presently attempting to build a three-story parking lot on the site of the discovery of ancient Indian artifacts. The construction of the facility is presently halted by a city ordinance which forbids the disturbance of Indian burial grounds by builders or developers.

Holiday Inn is trying to have the remains removed to another site but Banks is heading a protest against such action.

"Economic progress," Banks said, "is not as important as the eternal resting place of our people."□

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS RECOMMENDS AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN LAYOFF RECALLS

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has called for full employment to reduce the "critical impact" of the recent recession on the economic gains of minorities and women.

"It is time to recognize the right to a job as a moral claim, as a precondition for avoiding an intolerable social degradation of millions of Americans and an outrage against human dignity," the Commission said in a 95-page report on the civil rights aspects of job layoffs.

The Commission recommended in the report, titled "Last Hired, First Fired — Layoffs and Civil Rights," that the federal government issue guidelines calling upon employers to find ways to avoid layoffs which would adversely affect minorities and women.

The Commission suggested that employers cut costs by "worksharing" methods such as rotation of layoffs, reduction of hours worked by each employee, and early retirement.

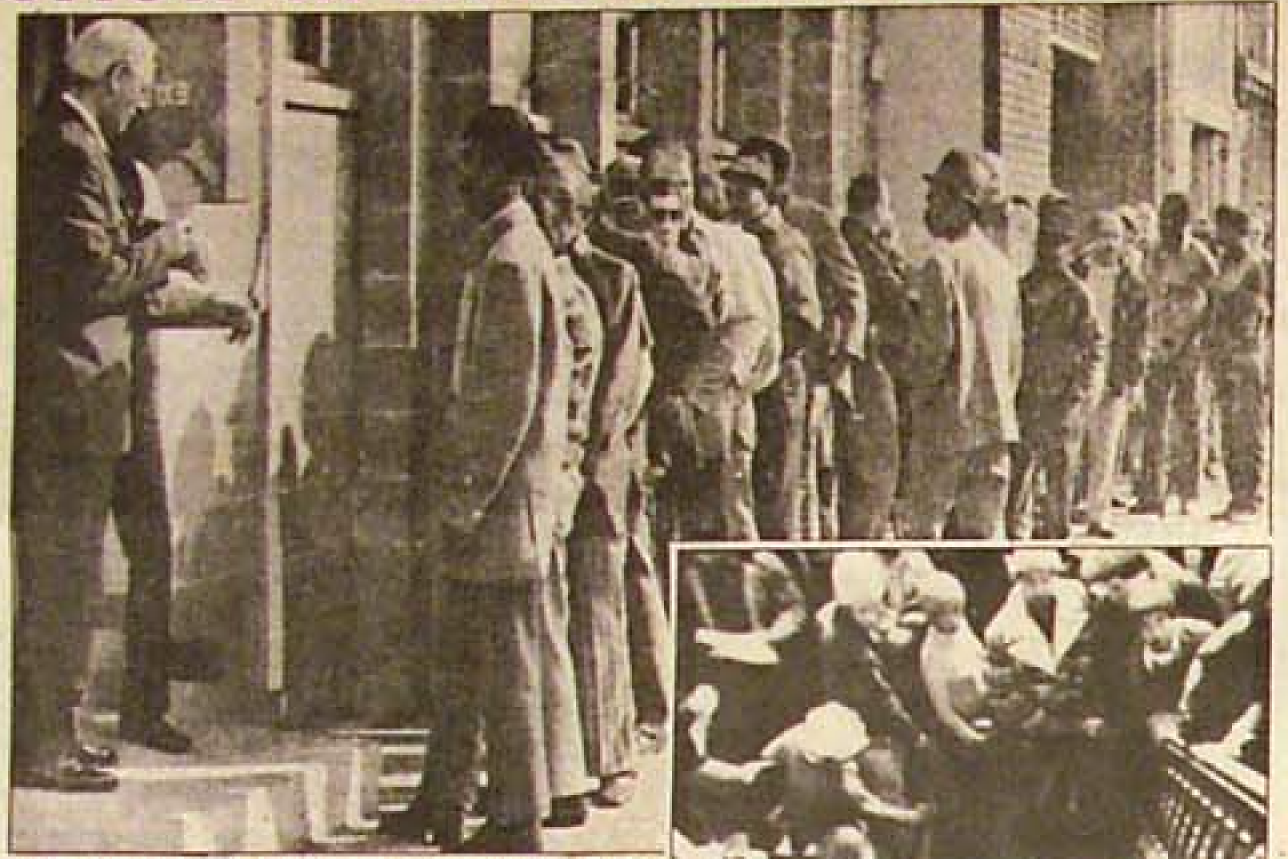
Saying that layoffs have wiped out much of the progress made by women and minorities in getting jobs, the Commission charged that "the continuing implementation of layoffs by seniority inevitably means the gutting of affirmative action efforts in employment and the scrapping of the guarantees explicit in Title VII of the (1964) Civil Rights Act." Title VII bars discrimination by most public and private employers.

SENIORITY SYSTEM

The Commission report acknowledged the importance of the seniority system's role in labor-management relations and explained that its recommendations deal only with seniority as it is applied to layoffs which adversely affect minorities and women.

If an employer shows that layoff alternatives would not sufficiently cut production expenses, the federal guidelines proposed by the Commission would provide for using layoff methods, such as separate seniority lists, which would not disproportionately affect minorities or women.

The Commission also urged that the guidelines — to be issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs — make it clear that recalls from layoffs should be used to meet affirmative action requirements.



Unemployed Black workers line up for compensation.

"An employer's equal employment obligation does not become inoperative during recalls, to resume only if and when new hiring commences," the Commission explained. "Rather, an employer's recall policy must be designed to restore proportional minority and female employment or to create such representation if it did not exist previously, unless it can be successfully explained why such representation cannot be obtained."

The Commission condemned the use of layoffs as a tool of national economic policy, saying they often result from "official policies designed to force up unemployment rates as a traditional means to 'cool' the economy and reduce inflation. . .



"The Commission believes that deliberate plans that lead to the disturbing spectacle of minority and female workers fighting White male workers for scarce jobs are not tenable in light of the repeated commitments of Congress and the courts to nondiscrimination and full employment."□

Coalition Sponsors New Death Penalty Bill

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in an unprecedented political move, told the state legislature that "as a matter of conscience" he would veto any bill passed by the legislature re-establishing the death penalty in the state. Governor Brown proposed that a sentence of "life without possibility of parole be the sanction available to juries in our state" for capital crimes. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 15, 1977.)

Younger said that should the new death penalty bill fail in the state assembly, the legislators and law enforcement groups will seek a ballot initiative in 1978 to reinstate capital punishment. In 1972, California voters approved a death penalty initiative by a 2-1 margin.

Controversy over capital punishment was renewed in December of last year when the state supreme court ruled that California's death penalty, enacted in 1973, is un-Constitutional since it does not conform to a U.S. Supreme Court ruling last July 2 that death penalty statutes must allow for mitigating factors.

Under the new bill co-sponsored by Assemblyman Alister McAlister, a Democrat of San Jose, and state senate Republican leader George Deukmejian of Long Beach, juries would consider "mitigating circumstances" such as the defendant's age, criminal record, mental condition and domination by another person.

The 12 categories in the bill under which murder would be punishable by death include: muder for hire; multiple murder; murder of a police officer; murder of a witness to a crime; torture murders; murder committed during robbery, kidnapping, forcible rape or child molesting; and murder committed during burglary when the intent is also to commit larceny or rape.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

E.R.A. Victory

(Indianapolis, Indiana) - Indiana became the 35th state last week to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. The ERA — which would prohibit discrimination because of sex — requires ratification by three more states by March 22, 1979, to become the 27th Amendment to the Constitution.

Wiretap Evidence O.K.

(Washington, D.C. - The Supreme Court ruled last week that federal agents must specifically identify individuals when seeking court permission to wiretap, but failure to do so will not bar use of wiretap evidence at trials. The decision was criticized by three dissenters — Justices Thurgood Marshall, William J. Brennan Jr. and John Paul Stevens —, on the grounds that it requires the government to strictly comply with sections of the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control Act but then allows the evidence to be used despite failure to comply.

Blacks Not Allowed

(Washington, D.C.) - In a widely awaited decision, the Supreme Court held recently that predominantly White suburban communities cannot be forced to change zoning laws to permit housing for low-income minorities unless an "intent to discriminate" is also shown. The case began in 1971 when plans were made to build 190 federally subsidized apartments in Arlington Heights, Illinois, a Chicago suburb. Forty per cent of the units were to be set aside for minorities. After the plans were rejected by local authorities, a suit was filed charging that the authorities' action perpetuated racial segregation.

Welfare And Poverty

(Washington, D.C.) - A study by the Congressional Budget Office has concluded that federal eral social welfare programs reduced the rate of poverty in the United States by 60 per cent in the last decade. Bureau of the Census statistics show a fourfold increase in government spending for social welfare programs between 1965 and 1975. Without any government benefits, more than one-quarter of all Americans would have incomes below the government-established poverty level.

YOSHIMURA CONVICTED, SHINNICK AND WEINER JAILED

Association With Patty Hearst Breeds Trouble For Activists

(Oakland, Calif.) - Patty Hearst is free on $1.5 million bail, appearing on TV to bear her untroubled conscience to soap box opera audiences, everywhere, yet in the wake of her trip "underground" she has contributed to tearing up the lives of several others.

The latest victim of Ms. Hearst's escapades is 34-year-old Wendy Yoshimura, convicted here last week on charges of illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Although the charges stem from a time before Ms. Yoshimura and Ms. Hearst crossed paths, the young Japanese-American woman's conviction was almost assured when she was arrested with Princess Patty in a San Francisco apartment in late 1975.

Meanwhile, two sports activists and Rutgers University professors, former long jump world record holder and two-time Olympian Phil Shinnick and ex-*Newsday* sportswriter Jay Weiner, are now imprisoned in Pennsylvania for refusing to cooperate with a federal grand jury inquiry into Ms. Hearst's two years underground.

Ironically, both Shinnick and Weiner were sent to Allenwood Federal Prison the week after Ms. Hearst was freed by her father's millions. (In an interesting contrast, Ms. Yoshimura's $25,000 bail was raised, in large part, by the tremendous support she has received from the Bay Area's progressive Japanese-American community.)

Ms. Yoshimura fled the Bay Area in April, 1972, when she and and three others — Willie Brandt, Michael Bortin and Paul Rubenstein — were alleged to be in possession of the explosives and firearms.

At her trial she consistently refused to testify about the time period between 1972 and her arrest in 1975, asserting that "strong principles" prevented her from giving information which could have a detrimental effect upon her friends and associates. (Again, by contrast, Ms. Hearst, at her much-publicized trial, displayed no such principles, showing herself willing to give up heaven and hell to escape imprisonment.)

Throughout her trial, Ms. Yoshimura contended that she knew nothing about the cache of arms allegedly "found" by police in a Berkeley apartment rented in her name. However, in an extremely damaging move, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Martin Pulich ordered all of Ms. Yoshimura's testimony stricken from the record when she refused to discuss her time underground with Ms. Hearst.



WENDY YOSHIMURA, is consoled by friend PAUL TAKAGI after her conviction on firearms and explosives charges.

Yoshimura's lawyer, James Larson, commenting during the trial, stated, "Whenever things got tough for the prosecution, we

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

JURY SELECTION BEGINS IN ASSATA SHAKUR TRIAL

(New Brunswick, N.J.) - Jury selection began last week in the murder trial of Assata Shakur (Joanne Chesimard), a Black woman accused of the killing of a New Jersey state trooper, and the wounding of another. In addition, Ms. Shakur is accused of the murder of a companion, Zayd Shakur (no relation), slain by highway patrolmen during the May, 1973, police attack.

This current trial is the fourth major trial Ms. Shakur has faced in the last four years, during which time she has remained in jail. For the last year she has been locked down in solitary confinement.

Despite being portrayed by state officials and the media as a "terrorist," Ms. Shakur has not been convicted in any of her three previous trials, the *Guardian* reports.



ASSATA SHAKUR (Joanne Chesimard) has been acquitted in three different trials, yet she is still branded as a "terrorist."

DECEMBER 1973

•In December, 1973, a New York federal court found her not guilty of bank robbery charges.

•In December, 1975, a New York state jury acquitted her of robbing a bar and holding the owner for ransom.

•In January, 1976, a New York federal court acquitted her of taking part in a 1971 bank robbery.

At a pretrial hearing earlier this month, defense lawyer Lewis Myers of the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL) argued that trial judge Theodore Appleby should be disqualified due to his extreme prejudice against Ms. Shakur. Appleby refused this motion as well as two others put forth by the defense.

Ms. Shakur's defense consists of a team of five lawyers, headed by progressive attorney William Kunstler. Their request for a change of venue — later denied — was supported by a study conducted by the National Jury Project, which showed an unprecedented amount of racism against Ms. Shakur among Middlesex County (New Jersey) residents.

"Eighty-three per cent of the people in Middlesex County knew who Joanne Chesimard was," Myers said. "Some 70 per cent said that they believe she is guilty," he continued.

"Eighty-seven per cent knew of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) and had extremely negative views of it. They maintained that if you were a member of the BLA and you were charged with a crime, then you were guilty."

This is the highest percentage of people surveyed by the Project "that had indicated guilt for a political defendant."

When the change of venue was not allowed, Myers argued that Appleby "should at least allow us to question (prospective) jurors about their racism and background." This was also denied.

Due to the refusal of Middlesex County officials to recognize the overt bias of local residents, Myers stated, "It's going to be next to impossible to achieve any semblance of a fair trial" for Ms. Shakur.

On the first day of the trial, January 17, dozens of supporters of Ms. Shakur marched around the Middlesex County Courthouse in subfreezing temperature. In the near future various benefits and demonstrations are planned to raise funds for Ms. Shakur's defense and to publicize her case.

INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT EMERGENCY CENTER

PEOPLE'S MEDICAL SERVICE OPERATING IN SEATTLE ASIAN GHETTO



Children from Seattle's predominantly Asian and Third World International District, one of the city's worst slums.

(Seattle, Wash.) - In the heart of one of Seattle's worst slums, the International District Emergency Center (IDEC) is providing free medical care to the area's predominantly Third World population.

In the late 1960s, a group of Asian-Americans came together with the purpose of developing a mechanism to administer proper emergency medical care for Seattle's economically depressed International District. Starting out with very little equipment and a few first-aid books they patrolled the area's rough streets to make sure that injured people would not be without help.

In time, a free food program was initiated as well as a drop-in center for local youth. Then, in the early 1970s, a people's free health clinic was developed, providing the basis for the IDEC as it is today. The people at the free clinic gave the IDEC its initial support with donations of medical supplies and free medical/social service/counseling advice.

Now, seven years after its inception, the IDEC has gained the respect and admiration of the people of the International District by providing the following services:

1) Emergency medical services;

2) Emergency bilingual personnel at the site of accidents involving non-English-speaking people;

3) Emergency aid stations during events or crises in the International District (ID);

4) The training of Asian youth in emergency services;

5) Tours of the ID for those the IDEC feels may benefit from them;

6) Patrols of alleyways, hotels and streets; and

7) A youth project teaching young adults how to survive ghetto life.

IDEC staff are easily recognizable in their red, yellow or white jumpsuits and carry identification. All staff personnel are trained in first aid and other emergency procedures. It should be stressed that the IDEC is not funded by any private, city, state or federal agencies, relying solel" on community support.

IDEC Director Donnie Chin comments, "If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out, because we serve the people. . .Many people who have criticized IDEC's program for years now call the IDEC for help. Before, they would have done nothing but hide in the corner."□

Oakland Flatlands

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Oakland and Emeryville; the rest was invested in Piedmont and the hills section of Oakland.

The worst offenders are the Bank of America, California First Bank, the Bank of California, Coast Federal Savings, Barclay's and Crocker Bank, according to the statistics compiled by California Citizens Action Group. Of the $1,116,781 Crocker Bank loaned in Oakland and Piedmont from January, 1975, to June, 1976, less than a quarter went to the flatlands.

BANK OF AMERICA

The largest of the 17 lending institutions, the Bank)f America, loaned $11,727,000 to residents of Oakland and Piedmont, but only $1,332,000 went to the flatlands. In the same time period, the Bank of America loaned $9,676,000 to homeowners in the small wealthy peninsula city of Atherton. Local bank officers denied that they discriminate in their lending practices, saying that they judge all loan applications on their individual merits and that they do not deny loans to flatlands residents.

On the local level, California Citizens Action is pressing the Oakland City Council and the county Board of Supervisors to withhold local government funds from banks whose lending policies do not serve low-income neighborhoods.□

I-Hotel Tenants Counter "Violence" Charges By Police

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"We are encouraged by the stay of eviction ruling. This victory belongs to our tenants as well as to the thousands and thousands of people throughout San Francisco that have supported us. . .Our fight has always been a just struggle, in light of the pressing needs of low-income housing in our community. . .This is our interpretation of the success of this victory and it is diametrically opposed to Judge Brown's explanation."

"We feel that there was a conscious perjure," the statement continues, "by (Police Chief) Gain. and (Sheriff) Hongisto to get themselves off the hook. . .How do they reconcile the order to carry out the eviction with their image as liberals? They consciously slandered the IHTA and our supporters as a bunch of terrorists as a way of getting out of this predicament, at the expense of the proven reputation of the International Hotel."

At the press conference, IHTA leaders pointed to the fact that in their eight-year struggle to save the I-Hotel, they have never been unlawful nor have they ever considered the use of any violence.

Brown's order postponed any eviction attempt until March 4. On February 1, the San Francisco Housing Authority will go to court to begin eminent domain proceedings against the hotel's owner, the Hong Kong-based Four Seas Corporation. Four Seas seeks to raze the building, the home of over 60 tenants, and turn the property into a garage.



I-Hotel supporters during recent protest march to the San Francisco Housing Authority.

There is an immense burden that has been placed on the elderly I-Hotel tenants as they will have to raise $1.3 million to purchase the building, plus $500,000 for repairs, if the Housing Authority acquires the hotel. Also, the leasing agreement which has already been signed with the authority is very one-sided and in many respects unfavorable toward building occupants.

Recently, residents in the densely populated Chinatown/Manilatown area have seen corporate interests tear down large tracts of low-income housing, with no replacement structures being built.

Emil De Guizman, IHTA secretary, remarked, "I think the people feel very strongly that this (stay of execution) is a victory, but not the end of the struggle. It came through the hard work of thousands of supporters. We have to maintain our vigilance. If the victory is not complete March 4 our efforts will have to be redoubled."□

RAY LEE PATTERSON DEFENDS FAMILY FROM POLICE ATTACK

BLACK MARINE SEEKS RETRIAL IN SELF-DEFENSE COP KILLINGS

(Cordelle, Ga.) - Black Marine Sergeant Ray Lee Patterson is seeking a new trial after a false conviction on charges which resulted from his self-defense killings of two White Georgia law officers who had attacked him and his family.

Patterson has been in jail since May of 1975 when he was arrested after the two state troopers who had stopped his car were killed in a struggle which ensued after one of the officers drew his service revolver.

Patterson was subsequently convicted in a prejudice-filled trial and given a life sentence. One of Patterson's attorneys, John Carroll, argued that the verdict against Patterson should be thrown out since the trial was permeated with bias and judicial error.

During the trial, Carroll reminded the judge, one of the prosecutors addressed many of his comments directly to members of the officers' families, who were weeping in the front rows of the courtroom, just in front of the jury.

Another prosecutor, in violation of a Georgia law which forbids mention of subjects not dealing with the evidence, told the jury that the mother of one of the slain officers was not present as she had a heart condition.

"The effect of this," said Carroll, "was to destroy the air of impartiality the jury is supposed to deliberate in." Carroll also mentioned that a crucial piece of evidence was missing, which would have proved the angle from which some shots were fired in the struggle.

CARPET REMOVED

Carroll stated that the carpet was removed from the crime scene by investigators, but was never produced as evidence, even though it was crucial to the difference between the defense theory of self-defense and the state's theory of first-degree murder.

One of the prosecutors, says Carroll, waited until his closing arguments when there was no opportunity for the defense to say anything, to give an excuse for the carpet's absence.

Attorney Millard Farmer argued that the trial judge's charge to the jury was improper and that he had been warned before making it that it would be wrong to use in the Patterson case.

The judge told the jury that ". . .law presumes every homicide to be malicious until the contrary is proved." Farmer argued that the judge took away from the jury the right to decide whether the offense might be manslaughter instead of murder.

Presently, Patterson's case is before a Crisp County, Georgia, judge. If the motion for a new trial is denied, lawyers for the Black Marine will appeal to a higher court.

In a recent hearing, Patterson was able to touch and hold his family for the first time in 19 months. He has seen his family weekly, but only through bars and screens. □



Sergeant RAY PATTERSON (right) greets wife, VIRGINIA, and son, BRUCE, during recent court hearing.

420 Blacks Elected To Public Offices In South In 1976

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Growing minority political power was evidenced in the election of 420 Blacks to public office in the South in 1976, according to the nonpartisan Voter Education Project (VEP).

The survey of Black election results in 1976, compiled by J. Stanley Alexander, VEP research director, indicated that 730 Black candidates sought public office in 1976. With 420 victories, Black candidates were successful in over half of their attempts to win federal, state, municipal, and county elections throughout the 11 southern states.

Alexander indicated that 229 of the 420 victories were Black candidates who are newcomers to the political process. Highlights of the 1976 election year for Blacks included increases in the number of Blacks in two state legislatures, Georgia and Texas, and the re-election of the South's three Black members of Congress.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Judge Refuses To Lower $100,000 Bail On Black Georgia Youth

(Dawson, Ga.) - A Terrell County judge here recently refused to lower the $100,000 bail set for four Black Georgia youth — Henderson Watson, James and Johnny Jackson, and J.D. Davenport — held for the murder of a White store owner.

Another youth involved in the case, Roosevelt Watson, is already free on $100,000 bond put up in money and property by Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) supporters.

SECURITY RISKS

But if the judge considers the four young Blacks still in the county jail to be such security risks that their presence in court can be guaranteed only by $100,000, he is apparently the only one who thinks so.

SPLC Team Defense Director Millard Farmer, after driving to Dawson recently to talk to his clients, had to wait for Davenport to return to the jail — he had been dispatched by guards to a nearby store for snacks.

All five young men were arrested last January after a White man was fatally shot in a small country store near Dawson. The store owner told police the customer had been shot during a robbery.

Five days later the store owner told police he had suddenly remembered that it had been Roosevelt Watson, then 17, and three other youths who had robbed him and shot the victim.

But local deputies arrested all five youths, though no gun and money were found on any of them and none of them had ever been in trouble with the law before. The store owner also knew the Watson and Jackson brothers; they were frequent customers and their homes are nearby.

DON'T HAVE CASE

One of the deputies in the case recently told an SPLC staff member, "I know we don't have much of a case on these boys, but they're the only ones we could come up with."

The local prosecutor has said he will seek the death penalty when he tries the case, probably early this year. Several defense motions were scheduled to be heard this month. Meanwhile, the trial judge has shown reluctant to let Team Defense attorneys other than Farmer participate in the case.

Farmer is a member of the Georgia bar, but the Center's other attorneys are not. They have been allowed, however, to try other cases in North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and Georgia without any difficulty.

The SPLC continues efforts to raise the $400,000 total to make bonds for the four defendants who remain in jail. The four have been imprisoned now for more than a year. Roosevelt Watson has been in no trouble since his release. He holds a regular job. □



Georgia murder trial defendants (left to right) J.D. DAVENPORT, HENDERSON WATSON, JAMES JACKSON, ROOSEVELT WATSON and JOHNNY JACKSON.

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

As we near the conclusion of . . .And Bid Him Sing, David G. Du Bois' penetrating novel about Black Americans living in Egypt, Suliman loses his fight to remain in Egypt following the outbreak of the 1967 Middle East War and Americans are being evacuated from the country.

PART 62

We'd been at the table in the corner of the bar almost an hour when Suliman came in. He didn't see us immediately. But we saw him. Mika had left a note in his box at the desk saying we'd be in the bar. He had changed clothes. He now wore a dark suit, shirt and tie. His briefcase was in one hand. His other rested on his cane. He apparently had not shaved. The whites of his eyes were greyish and bloodshot. He looked very tired. His face was set in a hard, ugly mask as he scanned the room.



Aerial view of Cairo.

Mika raised a hand to wave, but held it motionless as he noticed us at the same moment. He moved toward us across the carpeted room as though the weight of every misfortune known to man rested on his shoulders. He leaned on his cane more heavily than either of us had ever seen before, moving slowly and with effort. It was impossible to know whether it was pain, fatigue or the wish not to arrive. There was nothing in his manner that suggested he was glad to see us.

We both stood as he approached us. Mika went forward, arms extended to meet him, almost as if she expected him to collapse. She took him by the shoulders as he stopped and kissed him lightly on one cheek. He let her. I had never seen them embrace in any way, either in a public place or in the privacy of her apartment.

"Hey, brother," he said, barely audible. He placed his briefcase in the hand that held his cane and extended his right hand. His voice told me that he had lost, that all the fight was gone.

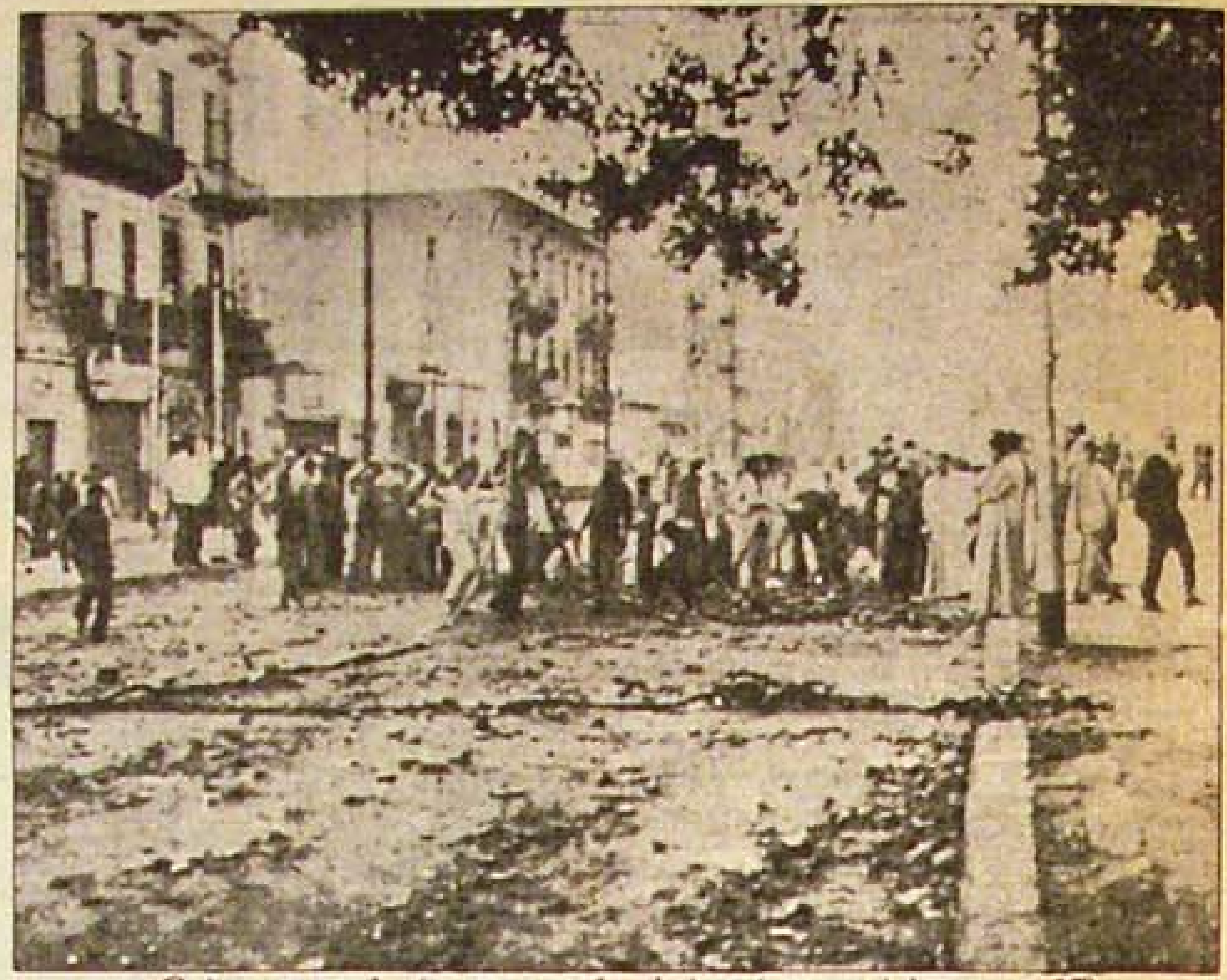
"*Taala, aud* (come, sit)," I said gently pulling him toward the empty chair at our table. He sank heavily into the comfortable armchair and placed his briefcase on the floor beside him. I looked around for the waiter, saw him at a nearby table and snapped my fingers twice to get his attention. Mika pulled her chair closer to his as she sat down.

"Did you get in touch with Mursy?" he asked me without enthusiasm, as if he knew the answer.

"No," I answered. "I went to his office, but he wasn't there and they didn't know if he'd be in or not. Left word for him to call you here if he came in."

"I called him at home," he said, "a little while ago, and at his office. Nobody answered at the office. His home said he wasn't there. They sounded like they were lyin'."

"Have you been home?" Mika asked. She was making a great effort to keep her question and her presence in a low key.



Cairo street during recent food riots (see article, page 17).

"Yeah. They took me there to get my things. Waited while I packed and brought me back here." There was bitterness in the way he said this. "Motherfuckers thought I was gonna split. They're scared shitless of Babylon!"

The waiter arrived and I asked Suliman what he wanted, indicating that I could afford whiskey. He wanted beer. I ordered another lemonade for Mika and a brandy for myself. When the waiter left, Suliman said:

"The only innocent Americans are Black Americans. But these fools are listening to whitey, who tells 'em all Americans are the same. They don't know that all whitey wants is to get us back inside Babylon to shut us up so he can keep on fuckin' wth us!"

In the pause I said, "I didn't send the telegram to Nasser." I was eager to get this burden off my chest.

"It don't matter," he replied, almost nonchalantly. "They told me he's not in Cairo. Nobody's sure where he is. It probably would never have reached him anyway."

"What else did they tell you?" Mika asked, the bristle gone from her voice.

"The same thing you just said, about protecting American lives and shit. They acted like they thought I was crazy, out of my mind. Said I had to be exaggerating and shit!"

"Exaggerating about what?" Mika said.

Suliman looked at her, this time, with something like pity in his eyes. "About *us*, dammit!" he said with force. "About black folks in Babylon!"

Turning to me he said, "I think I almost had this cat once. But then he made a telephone call. Don't know where. After that he asked me if I didn't know Kamal and didn't we come to Egypt together and didn't we have an apartment in Garden City together and didn't we have some kind of company together in the States. Even asked me where we got the money to come to Egypt!"

"You see! They know all about us," Mika interjected.

Ignoring her comment, Suliman continued. "I tol' 'em that was four years ago, and what did they care where we got the money. We got it and we came and we want to stay. Asked me where Kamal was now. So, I tol' him I didn't know. Shit! I hadn't been running with the cat for more than two years. I didn't know what he was into." He paused. "He didn't say much after that. Kept me sitting 'round the place for a long time. Then he told this officer to go with me to my pad to get my things."

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Trial"

In this excerpt from the chapter "Trial" in Revolutionary Suicide *by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton, people's lawyer Charles Garry calls Gene McKinney to the stand. McKinney was with Huey P. Newton on October 28, 1967, when Oakland police officer John Frey died in an unlawful attack upon the two Black men. Also, in this portion Huey takes the stand and in his testimony he relates to the jury the cruel, inhumane oppression faced by Black Americans.*

PART 84

When McKinney took the stand, Garry rose and asked him first his name and then whether he had been a passenger in the Volkswagen with me at the corner of Seventh and Willow on the morning of October 28, 1967. "Yes, I was," McKinney answered. His response electrified the courtroom.

But those two questions were the only ones he ever answered. When Garry asked, "Now, Mr. McKinney, at the time and place on that morning, at approximately five o'clock in the morning, did you by chance or otherwise shoot at Officer John Frey?" McKinney said, "I refuse to answer on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me." Jensen was outraged.

JUMPED TO FEET

He jumped to his feet and demanded that Judge Friedman direct the witness to answer. "Inasmuch as he has already started to testify," said Jensen, "saying he was there at the scene, he has obviously waived (his right to silence). Let's here him tell what he knows. He said he was there, and I ask that that question now be read to him and the court direct him to answer."

Then followed a discussion between the prosecutor, Perry, and the judge about McKinney's constitutional rights, with Perry claiming McKinney need only be cross-examined on the two questions he had chosen to respond to — his name and where he was on October 28. Beyond that, Perry claimed, he was entirely within his rights to claim the Fifth Amendment.

When Jensen insisted on cross-examining him, McKinney refused to answer. Here Garry was trying to raise the question of "reasonable doubt" — doubt about whether there could have been only one possible person who did the shooting — me, as the prosecution claimed.

But Garry and Harold Perry were also using another brilliant strategy, and Jensen understood immediately what was involved. The prosecution believed that McKinney was inviting Judge Friedman to grant him immunity in his testimony — the same immunity he had given to Dell Ross — whereby nothing he said could be used against him. Then, with this protection, he could say that *he* had killed Frey and shot at Heanes, and that he had escaped with me.

Because no evidence had been submitted during the trial to prove otherwise, he could not have been convicted of perjury. Thus, having absolved me of the crime and having freed himself of any danger of prosecution, since his testimony could not be used against him, both of us could have walked out of the courtroom — at liberty.

But Jensen and Friedman, believing this to be the strategy, were having none of it. After questioning McKinney carefully to make sure he realized he was liable for contempt, Judge Friedman ordered him immediately sent to jail for refusing to testify. He later sentenced him to six months, but the California Superior Court reversed the decision, stating that McKinney had acted within his constitutional rights. After spending a few weeks in the county jail, McKinney was released on bail. As I said, he was a courageous man.

Finally, on the morning of August 22, I took the witness stand. A number of people had doubted I would testify because they thought I would not be able to handle a merciless cross-examination by Jensen. But actually I looked forward to it. For six weeks I had sat beside Charles Garry in the courtroom and listened to Jensen claim that I had murdered Frey in cold blood.

I had watched him try to sell the jury on the fact that I loved violence, that I had a history of provoking policemen, and that there was reason to believe I did not tell the truth. I wanted to set the record straight and prove to the jury that I was innocent.

BLACK MAN IN AMERICA

I also was determined to let them know what it meant to be a Black man in America and why it had been necessary to form an organization like the Black Panther Party. After that, I hoped they would understand why Frey had illegally stopped my car on the morning of October 28.

Garry opened up by asking me the two all-important questions: whether I had killed Officer John Frey and whether I had shot and wounded Officer Herbert Heanes. I gave the only possible answers — the truth. No, I had not. After that, we went through the necessary background leading up to the incident, which in this case began the day I was born.

I told the court about my family, about growing up in Oakland, where there was no place to play except in the rubble and garbage-strewn streets and vacant lots, because Black kids have no swimming pools, no parks, no playgrounds. I told them about degrading experiences in the public school system, experiences that countless thousands of other Black children have endured and continued to endure in an oppressive and indifferent world.

I told them how the Black community is occupied by police who need no excuse to harass and bully its inhabitants. I told them that when I graduated from Oakland Technical High School I was unable to read or write and that most of my classmates were in the same boat, because no one in the school system cared whether we learned to read or write.

TO BE CONTINUED



Militant 1968 rally demanding the release of Huey P. Newton.

Excepts From First Cuban-Authorized Account Of The Liberation War In Angola

CASTRO NEVER DOUBTED THE CERTAINTY OF "OPERATION CARLOTA"

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents excerpts from what is, in effect, the first Cuban-authorized account of its involvement in the Angolan war of liberation, authored by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, one of Latin America's most distinguished living writers. A Colombian and an avowed communist, Marquez, 49, has made several trips to Cuba in the past two years, striking up an intimate friendship with revolutionary Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. His article is based upon his conversations with Castro as well as numerous interviews he conducted while in Cuba.







Cuban troops were an active force in recent Angolan war between MPLA forces and CIA-backed reactionaries, training and fighting side-by-side with the liberation forces.

In 1843, a female slave called Black Carlota had taken machete in hand to lead a slave uprising at the Triunvirato sugar mill, in the Mantanzas region, and was killed in the rebellion. In homage to her, the action of solidarity to Angola was named Operation Carlota.

It began with the sending of a reinforced battalion of special forces, made up of 650 men. They were flown over a span of 13 days from the military section of Jose Marti Airport in Havana to the airport in Luanda, still occupied by Portuguese troops.

Their mission was to hold back the offensive so the Angolan capital would not fall into enemy hands before the Portuguese left, and then to keep up the resistance until reinforcements could arrive by sea.

Cuba's act of solidarity with Angola was far from a casual or impulsive act, but rather the end result of a continuous policy toward Africa by the Cuban revolution.

There was only one new or dramatic element in this delicate decision: This time it was not only a question of sending what aid possible but actually committing personnel 6,000 miles from its own territory, with the cost in blood and treasure incalculable and the political consequences unforseeable.

UNITED STATES INTERVENTION

The possibility that the United States might intervene openly, rather than through the mercenaries and South Africa as it had been doing for some time, was obviously one of the most disturbing unknowns. But a rapid analysis suggested that at least Washington would think twice about doing so:

It had just freed itself from the quagmire of Vietnam and the Watergate scandal. It had a President no one had elected. The CIA was under fire in Congress and low-rated by public opinion. The United States needed to avoid seeming — not only in the eyes of African countries, but especially in the eyes of American Blacks — to ally itself with racist South Africa. Beyond all this it was in the midst of an election campaign in its Bicentennial year.

Furthermore, Cuba was sure it could count on solidarity and material aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, although it was also aware of the implications its actions might hold for the policy of peaceful coexistence and international detente.

It was a decision of irreversible consequences, too large and complex to be resolved in 24 hours. Nonetheless, the leadership of the Communist party of Cuba had only 24 hours to decide, and it decided without flinching, in a large, calm meeting on November 5. Far from what has so often been said, it was an independent and sovereign act of Cuba. Only after the decision was made, not before, was the Soviet Union informed.

Contacts between the Cuban revolution and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) had been very intense since they first began in August of 1965, when Che Guevara fought alongside the guerrillas in the Congo. The following year (MPLA) leader Agostinho Neto himself went to Cuba, accompanied by Endo, the military commander of the MPLA, who was later killed in the war. The two met Fidel Castro then...

In May, 197[illegible] the Portuguese were getting ready to p[illegible] of their African colonies, Cuban Commandant Flavio Bravo met Agostinho Neto in Brazzaville, and Neto requested help with shipment of arms and asked about the possibility of further, more specific aid. As a result, Commandant Raul Diaz Arguelles led a civilian Cuban delegation to Aluanda three months later. Neto was more precise. . .He asked Cuba to send instructors to open and run four military training camps.

The Cuban instructors were met by the MPLA and immediately set up the four training centers.

Holden Roberto's troops of the opposing National Front (FNLA) were then so close to the Angolan capital, that a Cuban artillery instructor giving his students their first lessons at Delatando saw the armored cars of a mechanized brigade of regular South African troops who had crossed from Namibia and occupied the towns of Sa da Bandeira and Nocamedes without meeting any resistance.

SUNDAY STROLL

It was a Sunday stroll. The South Africans had tape casettes of lively music in their tanks. In the north, the leader of a mercenary column directed operations from a Honda sports car, beside a blonde who looked like a movie actress. They advanced as if they were on holiday, with no scouts out ahead, and they probably never knew where the rocket came from that blew the car into bits. In the woman's overnight case there was only a party dress, a bikini and an invitation to the victory party Holden Roberto was already planning in Luanda.

By the end of the week, the South Africans had penetrated more than 350 miles into Angolan territory and were advancing toward Luanda at the rate of more than 40 miles a day. On November 3, they attacked the lightly manned training camp for recruits in Benguela. The Cuban instructors there had to break off their classes to lead their apprentice soldiers against the invaders, teaching them during lulls in battle.

The MPLA leaders, prepared for guerrilla war but not for largescale conventional battles, then understood that their combined neighbors, equipped with the most rapacious and devastating resources of imperialism, could not be beaten without urgent appeal to International solidarity.

CASTRO UP-TO-DATE

Prime Minister Fidel Castro himself was keeping up to date on the smallest details of the war in Angola. He was at the send-off for each troop ship, and before it sailed he would call together the combat units in the theater at the Cabana.

He sought out the commanders of the special forces battalion that went on the first flight, and drove them to the steps of the plane in his Soviet-made jeep. It is probable that then and in every one of the other farewells, Castro had to hide an envy for those going off to a war he could not be in.

By then, there was not a spot on the map of Angola that he could not identify, not a quirk of the land that he did not know by heart. So



intensely and meticulously did he follow the war that he could cite any statistic of Angola as if he were talking about Cuba. He spoke of Angola's cities, its customs and its people as if he had lived there all his life.

At the start of the war, when the situation was especially pressing, he stayed in the general staff command room as long as 14 hours at a stretch, without eating or sleeping, as if he were on the campaign.

He followed the progress of battles, using colored indicators on wall-sized tactical maps, and was in constant contact with the battlefield high command (of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, with which Cuba had allied itself).

Some of his reactions during those days of doubt reflected a certainty of victory, as when an MPLA unit was forced to dynamite a bridge to delay the advance of South African armored columns. "Don't blow up any more bridges," Castro said in a message. "Otherwise you won't have any way to pursue them."

He was right. Only a few weeks later, the Angolan and Cuban engineering brigades had to repair 13 bridges in 20 days to catch the retreating invaders. □

Cover-Up Of C.I.A. Activity In Chile Forces Former Diplomat Into Exile

In a certain real sense, Edward M. Korry is a man without a country. As a former U.S. ambassador to Ethiopia (1963 to 1967) and Chile (1967 to 1971), Edward Korry served in Chile during the rise to power of Marxist Salvadore Allende Gossens. Thus, he was a prime target for Congressional investigations of illegal U.S. intervention into the internal affairs of that Latin American country in the aftermath of the Allende government's overthrow in 1973 by a right-wing military coup.

But when Korry tried to tell the full story of the U.S conspiracy against the Allende government, he was stopped cold, discredited by Congress and the press. Rather than name the true conspirators, the true powers behind the bloody coup d'etat in which Allende was brutally assassinated, Korry was made the scapegoat and disgraced. That's why he's giving up on America.

Following is an interview with Edward Korry reprinted from the San Francisco Chronicle.

Q: Who doesn't want your story told?

KORRY: Everybody, starting with the Democratic Party — because Teddy Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey are involved.

Senator Church, a man of such dishonesty and amorality that even I am shocked, especially doesn't want the truth out.

Q: Senator Church led two Congressional investigations into U.S. relations with Chile. Why would he engage in a cover-up?

KORRY: Church used these investigations to promote his own political aspirations. And in order to advance himself he had to cover up essential facts concerning his Democratic allies.

For example, CIA intervention in Chile didn't begin with Richard Nixon. It began in 1962 under John Kennedy and continued under LBJ. Both wanted to prevent the establishment of a second Soviet bridgehead in Latin America which Salvadore Allende represented even then.

Q: Specifically what did JFK and LBJ do that Church failed to disclose?

KORRY: First, they funneled millions of dollars into Jesuit-led organizations, which used the funds for the announced purpose of opposing "laicism, Protestantism, and communism."

Secondly, they recruited the first major multinational corporations with interest in Latin America — through David Rockefeller in 1963 — and systematically engaged them in covert actions in Chile and other places around the world.

Q: What happened when you were called to testify before Church's subcommittee on multinational corporations in 1974?

KORRY: Church's chief counsel attempted carry out covert activities yourself against Mr. Nixon and Henry Kissinger but told me not to speak about t[illegible]nedys and Johnson years.

Q: And did you receive the same treatment from Church's subsequent CIA committee in 1975?

KORRY: I pleaded to testify for one whole year. But Church did not allow me to appear until his reports on foreign assassinations and Chile were already published. Incidentally, 96 of the statements of these two documents are outright falsehoods.

Q: Obviously, Congress wasn't interested in your story. So what happened when you took it to the press?

KORRY: The press didn't want to listen either. Leading news organizations like the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* had been informed in sneaky anonymity by members of Church's staff that I was "a perjurer" and under psychiatric care.

A sinister form of bribery has occurred for the last two years. In exchange for a steady flow of state secrets very powerful reporters on the *Times* and *Post* have kept silent on matters that would embarrass their ideological friends (JFK, Church, etc.) and have joined in discrediting me.



Chilean presidential palace after the overthrow of the progressive Salvador Allende government in September, 1973.

Q: I wonder how innocent you are of the crimes you attribute to others. Did you not carry out covert activities yourself against Allende? Where do you draw the line between moral and immoral intervention?

KORRY: There is almost no action I would not recommend in order to support political freedom in democratic countries. In 1970, Chile was rated the most democratic country in Latin America and one of the five most democratic countries in the world. We knew that the newly elected Allende government intended to terminate freedom of the press and association. So all I asked for and all I agreed to was a standard covert funding of the Christian Democratic Party and other democratic groups in Chile. Incidentally, this action did not violate either U.S. or Chilean laws.

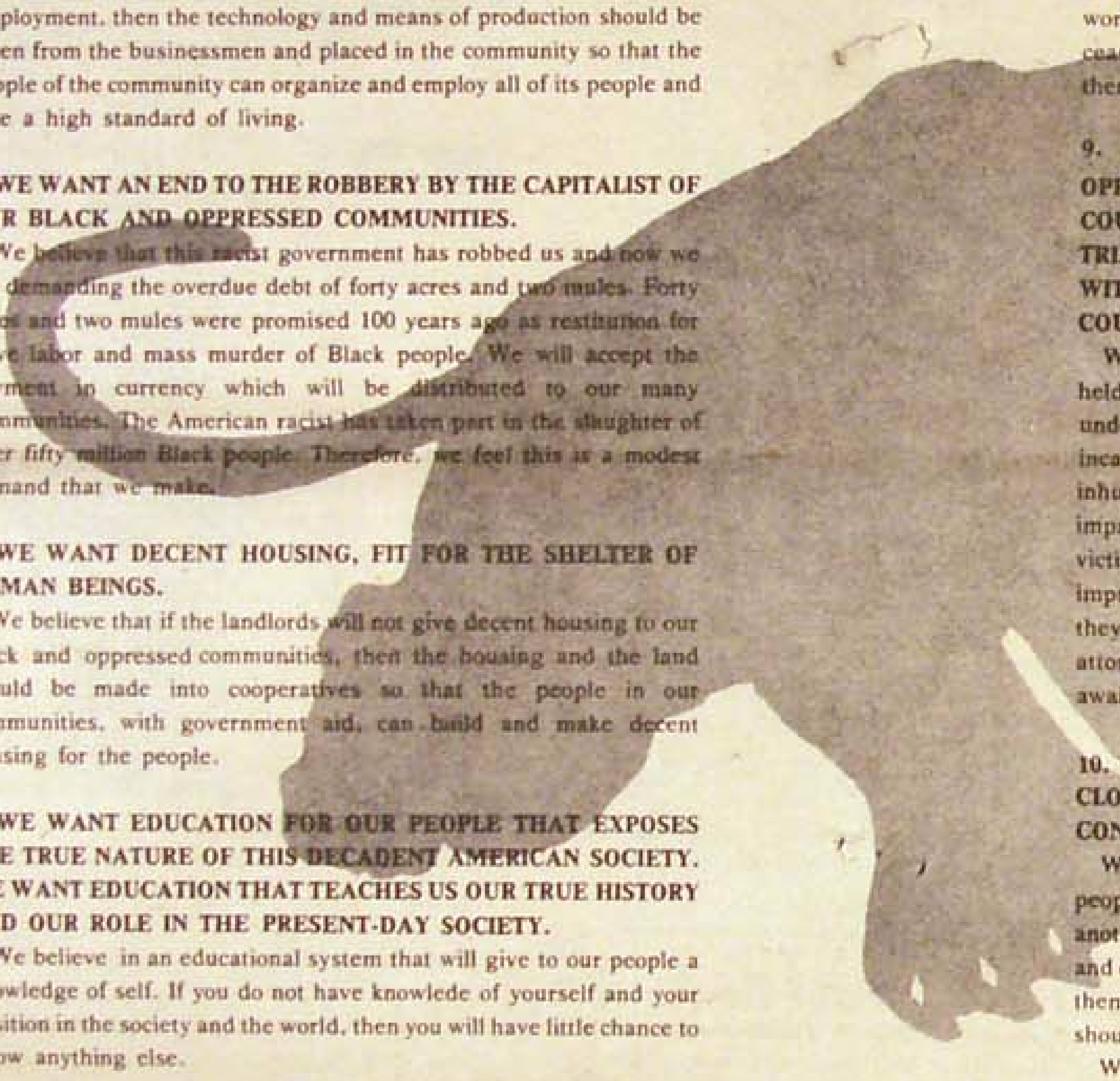
Q: And what CIA Chilean operations did you oppose?

KORRY: On my own initiative I ended all CIA connections with the Catholic church; I closed a CIA newspaper started under Kennedy; I vetoed CIA money for extremist groups; and mistakenly thought that I prohibited any CIA contact with the Chilean military. □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE



1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Wretched school for Azanian children in apartheid South Africa.

South African Churches Defy Apartheid Ban On Integrated Schools

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - In open defiance of the White apartheid regime of South Africa (Azania), the Roman Catholic Church announced here last week that it would continue to teach Black and Colored children in its schools despite government threats to close the schools down. The Anglican Church (Church of England) appeared ready to join the campaign to integrate religious schools in South Africa.

On Wednesday, January 19, five private Catholic schools in the Johannesburg area, two in Port Elizabeth in the Cape Province and two in Windhoek, South West Africa (Namibia), admitted some 80 Black, Indian and Colored (mixed race) students. In addition, an Anglican Black minister is now pastor of a White congregation in the Port Elizabeth area — the first in South African history to do so.

Approximately 45,000 or five per cent of South Africa's primary and high school students are enrolled in private schools. In South Africa, the Catholic Church also runs segregated private schools for Blacks and Colored people in the "townships" in which they are forced to live.

Last year, without government knowledge, the Dominican order admitted a few Colored students to a White school in Cape Town. Catholic church officials said that the experiment was so successful they decided to integrate other schools this year.

Cape Province administrator L.A. Munnik, citing apartheid law that makes it illegal for "non-European" students to be admitted to a school for "Euro-

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30,000 BATTLE POLICE, DOZENS KILLED, HUNDREDS WOUNDED

WIDESPREAD EGYPTIAN REBELLION OVER FOOD PRICE INCREASES

(Cairo, Egypt) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has restored government subsidies on food and other consumer products after two days of bloody rioting in several cities over skyrocketing price hikes left between 55 to 68 people killed, some 400 wounded and over 1,000 arrested.

Army paratroopers with machine guns and under orders to shoot to kill rioters, patrolled key squares, bridges as well as the ghetto areas in Cairo, enforcing a 14-hour dusk to dawn curfew imposed by the Sadat government to halt widespread looting and arson unleased by the price increases.

The rebellion started last Tuesday, the day following the end of government subsidies on many items, including foodstuffs such as bread, rice and sugar, gasoline, cigarettes and butane gas, a basic necessity for cooking.

Although most of the increases amounted to only 10 to 15 cents — sugar from 40 to 45 cents a pound, butane gas from $2.25 to $2.43 for a 24-pound cylinder, cigarettes from 78 to 84 cents a pack — they total a sizable percentage of the average Egyptian's monthly salary of $80. A quarter of this goes for housing, education, medicine and utilities, leaving $60 for food and all other items.



Scene from last week's rebellion in Cairo.



News service reports indicate that the rebellion first broke out in Alexandria, quickly spreading to Cairo, Suez, Assyut and Kena.

Literally thousands of Egyptians spontaneously took to the streets in these cities, stoning and burning buses, cars and police stations.

In Cairo's old district, near ancient Al Azhar University, three police stations were set afire. A 10-year-old was slain by police bullets.

In the Giza district, demonstrators began to wreck a string of nightclubs favored by wealthy Egyptians, Libyans and Saudi Arabians who come to Cairo seeking sex and alcohol not easily available in their conservative countries.

Egyptians resent these free-spending playboy types and leaflets stuffed in many Cairo mailboxes accused the government of ignoring the poor while "opening doors to nightclubs and building tourist hotels."

At the height of the protest on Wednesday, policemen firing American-made tear gas cannisters and wielding batons battled demonstrators estimated at over 30,000. The demonstrators chanted "Nasser, Nasser, Nasser," referring to their beloved late president while shouting derisive slogans about Sadat.

Sadat, on vacation in Aswan, 600 miles south of Cairo, flew in to the beleaguered city and ordered the first curfew in 25 years, since the outbreak of rioting in 1952 that preceded the overthrow of the late King Farouk. Although the curfew was not immediately followed and scattered rioting continued, by Thursday morning, calm — as well as the price rollback — was restored.

Statements by the Ministry of

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L.S.M. MEMBER OLE GJERSTAD TALKS ABOUT STRUGGLES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

"UNITY BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT IS A PRECIOUS THING"

Part 2 of an exclusive BLACK PANTHER interview with Ole Gjerstad, a 29-year-old longtime activist with the progressive Liberation Support Movement who has toured extensively in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, presents an in-depth moving on to present an in-depth account of life in the shantytowns which surround Luanda, the capital city of People's Angola.

PART 2

Q: Could you describe life in the shantytowns?

OLE: The shantytowns of Luanda are called *musseque*, which in the local language means the "sand city." They are built on sand and they are huge areas of shacks made of rough wood, cardboard and tin roofs. The houses are very, very close together with huge families inside of them. In Luanda, there is a unique combination because a large part of the shantytown population is not only Blacks but mulattoes, so you have a mixed-race population and a very rich culture.

The shantytowns are a reflection of the colonial system. Their relationship to the White city is in strict separation, yet they are wall-to-wall. You walk down a street with high rises and palm trees in the middle and suddenly it stops and there is nothing but sand, which in the rainy season becomes mud, just bottomless mud, and these shacks begin. It's a very clear limit. The people in the shantytowns lived off the colonialist part of the city in an almost total dependence relationship. They provided the labor reserve.

WORKER'S QUARTERS

For example, this one shantytown that I spent a lot of time in is called the Worker's Quarters. You have as the population some dock workers, some factory workers, a few lower-level clerical workers, but all very poor and very badly paid by the Portuguese. And then, as in any situation when a great proportion of people that are perpetually unemployed, people have to make their living one way or another as beggars, pimps, prostitutes or petty thiefs. They'll do anything just to stay alive, to look after their kids, to find food from one day to another.

Q: Has the MPLA been working to set up programs in the shantytowns?



Woman pastes up revolutionary MPLA posters in liberated People's Angola. LSM activist OLE GJERSTAD (inset).

OLE: Through the years the MPLA worked clandestinely in these areas, and this is where the support for MPLA was and still is the strongest. This is why, when the Portuguese fascist regime crumbled, support for the MPLA regime really sprang up very fast and very effectively. The

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Africa In Focus

Namibia

South Africa will attempt to set up a "provisional" government in Namibia (South West Africa) within a month to provoke a Black civil war within the country, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia Sean MacBride said last week. MacBride said that South Africa would probably place tribal chief Clemens Kapuuo in charge of the puppet government. Kapuuo is firmly opposed by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the vanguard Black revolutionary movement that is waging the armed struggle for liberation of Namibia. MacBride said South Africa plans to escalate its conflict with SWAPO into a civil war among Black Namibians.

Benin

The government of Benin (formerly Dahomey) announced last week that it had defeated an attempt by "imperialist forces" to overthrow the Marxist-Leninist government. President Mathieu Kerekou said that on January 16 a planeload of Whites and Africans landed at a military airport outside Cotonou, capital of the poor, Louisiana-sized country. The occupants of the plane attacked various points in Cotonou, but government troops forced their DC8 plane to take off.

Eritrea

The Eritrean People's Liberation Forces (EPLF) recently forced nearly 100 invading Ethiopian soldiers to flee from the northern Eritrean border town of Karora into neighboring Sudan for safety, the *Guardian* reports. In an unprecedented move, the Ethiopian units and their officers, with 15 wounded, surrendered their weapons to Sudanese authorities. The enemy troops' attempt to evacuate the Karora garrison was repelled by heavy EPLF machine gun fire.

F.E.S.T.A.C.

The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) opened last week in Lagos, Nigeria, with 12,000 participants and visitors from 50 countries, including the U.S., attending. The opening day featured a seminar on Black civilization and education.

"SCUM OF HUMAN SOCIETY" CONDEMNED AT HISTORIC TRIAL

"ANGOLA: END OF THE MYTH OF THE MERCENARIES"

In Part 2 of "Angola: End of the Myth of the Mercenaries," the role of the late Daniel Gearhart, "the CIA's man in Angola" is discussed. This distinguished commentary on the young People's Republic of Angola's condemnation of the illegal use of mercenaries — "the scum of human society," as they were called during the historic 1976 trial — was written by Raul Valdes Vivo and is reprinted from Tricontinental, *the organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, based in Havana, Cuba.*





Captured foreign mercenaries testify before Angolan People's Revolutionary Court. CIA agent DANIEL GEARHART (inset), was one of four "soldiers of fortune" who were sentenced to death.

PART 2

With Latin frankness, which doesn't deny but rather confirms the cynicism which the United States gave him from the time he was five years old until he was 25, when it offered him only the Mafia and Vietnam, Grillo (a U.S. mercenary sentenced to 30 years) admitted that the Angolan people make the mercenaries feel "that little." And, having a hard time finding the words with which to say this, he used the same finger which had pressed the trigger of his machine gun in Harlem, in Da-Nang, and in Maquella do Zombo to show, with his thumb, just how "little" they felt.

Every ideology, every social regime, every group has its own heroes.

Callan went to Angola as a hero to those who wanted to keep identifying this name as a source of cheap — really, slave — labor; a huge, immensely rich country with a desperately poor people; huge bank accounts for a few of the large monopolies whose head offices are in New York, Lisbon, Bonn and Pretoria — in short, an Angola in which the Angolan people felt like foreigners in their own land, and the foreigners felt right at home.

The Luanda trial shattered the very idea of this kind of "hero" when it was proved that this feigned heroism consisted of the slaughtering of prisoners, of women and children who refused to follow the fleeing puppet troops of Zaire, and even of mercenaries who refused to risk their lives simply in order to delay their inexorable defeat.

As stated in the sentence, McKenzie was "one of the principal executors of Callan's will," who "took an active part in the massacre of the British mercenaries, whom he murdered coldly and without bothering to give them a quick death. He is also guilty of threatening and beating civilians."

The third mercenary condemned to death, Derek John Barker, as head of the mercenaries' military garrison in Santo Antonio do Zaire, assumed the responsibility for the murders and stealing which this barbaric force engaged in while there.

But the Luanda trial has been especially important because of the U.S. citizen who, along with the three English mercenaries, went before the firing squad one July afternoon: (Daniel) Gearhart.

Who was Gearhart?

First of all, the CIA's man in Angola.

THE DIFFERENCE

The difference between him and Callan was that Callan was one of the *killing instruments*, whereas Gearhart, who commanded a higher place in the hierarchy, was one of the *hands* that wielded those instruments, plucking them out of the scum that capitalism, that gigantic factory of human degradation, accumulates.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

C.I.A. Linked To Propaganda Campaign Against Mozambique

(New York, N.Y.) - A respected British journal that has published articles attacking the present Mozambique government has been identified as linked to the CIA, *Africa News* reports.

The "Foreign Intelligence Report" of the prestigious *Economist* has been one of the leading participants in what a recent Mozambique state communique termed "a campaign that relies exclusively on false statements or on gross distortions of the truth."

The "Report's" editor, Robert Moss, is the author of *Chile's Marxist Experiment*, which the *Manchester Guardian* revealed last month was commissioned by a CIA-funded company. (The book was used by the Chilean junta in its propaganda operations, and is part of a series commissioned by Forum World Features, a CIA-funded news service.)



SAMORA MACHEL

The "Foreign Intelligence Report" last year reported the wounding of a Mozambican cabinet minister at the Presidential Palace, and the evacuation of the whole government to Inhaca Island during the short-lived mutiny of several hundred soldiers in December, 1975. These stories are labeled by on-the-spot observers as pure invention.

Other rumors that Mozambique says are part of the campaign were allegations last year that the country was suffering from revolts in the Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, and that it had called in 5,000 Cuban soldiers disguised as sugar-cane technicians.

Propaganda against the Mo-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

EIGHT FREEDOM FIGHTERS HUNG

White Regime Mounts Attack On Zimbabwe Armed Struggle

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Having "totally rejected" Great Britain's proposals for resolving the deadlocked Geneva talks on Black majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), the country's White minority government has stepped up its attacks on Zimbabwean Black liberation forces — assassinating a top aide of Black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo and hanging eight freedom fighters convicted of "terrorism and sabotage."

Jason Moyo, 53, was killed when a mail bomb exploded at the African National Council (ANC) offices in Lusaka, Zambia, on January 21. Nkomo is head of the internal wing of ANC. A spokesperson for the organization, Josiah Chinamano, said concerning Moyo's death, "This is no doubt the dastardly work of the enemies of the freedom and human rights of Zimbabwe."

IN MOZAMBIQUE

Internews reported that just last week, Moyo was in Mozambique meeting with Robert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the vanguard Black revolutionary organization which initiated the armed struggle against the Smith regime in 1964. (Mugabe and Nkomo formed a Patriotic Front prior to the opening of the Geneva talks last October, at which they served as spokespersons for Zimbabwean liberation forces waging the armed struggle.)



Rhodesian Army unit carrying out an attack against Zimbabwean liberation forces.

During Moyo's visit to Mozambique, Mugabe and the ANC official held a press conference at which they called for the intensification of the armed struggle

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Harry Edwards: Denial Of Tenure Has "Chilling Effect"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

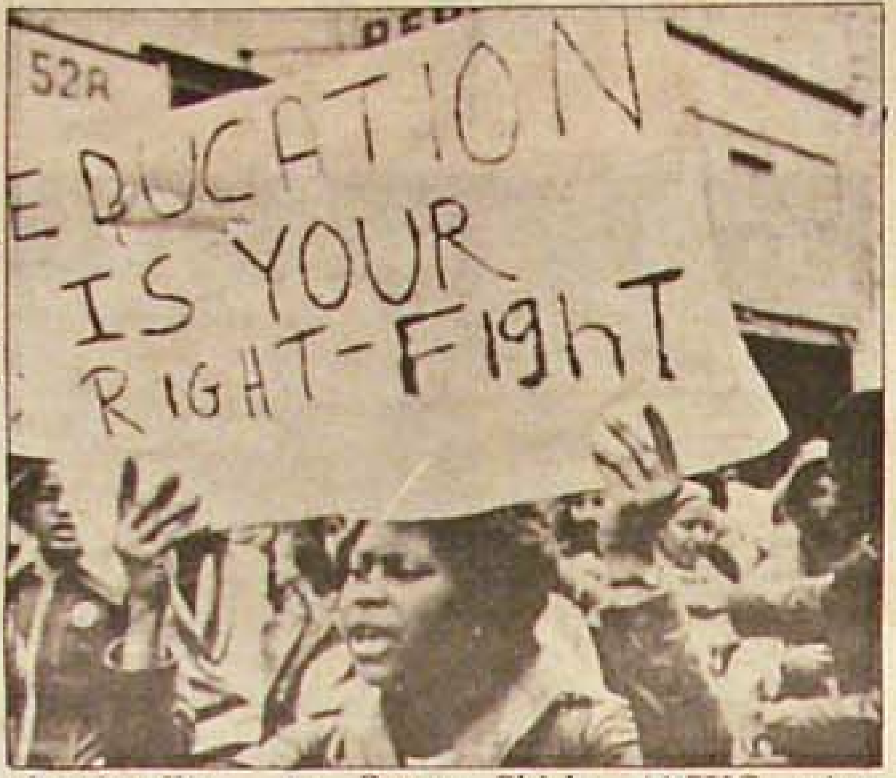
sociological inquiry is a political decision. It is a political decision because it involves a question of who shall have the power to determine the definitions of reality in this society. Who will be able to participate in this university and define what reality is in this society?

A good deal of my work, for example, comes right up against Jensen's work. (Note: Arthur Jensen is a notoriously racist U.C. professor.) Jensen holds that race is a primary motive force in human history; that intelligence is race-linked.

I hold that social structure, economics, politics, judicial systems, military power and so forth — these are the factors to be considered in analyzing the human condition. So the decision that I am "incompetent" to be here, yet Jensen is sitting across campus a full professor, is a political decision that affects this entire campus.

Q: I suppose this is a standard question to you, but what does Harry Edwards do now?

EDWARDS: I fight them. You have to fight them or they'll literally drive you right into the ground. You have to fight them on every level, because struggle *is the only viable substitute to freedom — it is only through* struggle that one is going to achieve the kinds of gains that



Harry Edwards' fight for tenure is directly linked to the Black struggle for access to higher education.

will enable us to function intelligently in this society.

I'm going to fight all the way up through the courts, and if after all that struggle I lose nonetheless, then I will continue to struggle and do as my daddy and granddaddy did — they struggled and they survived in this racist society.

Q: How can people support you?

EDWARDS: There are a number of things that can be done. There is a defense committee that has been established that will be collecting funds for the political activities the students will be engaging in. These funds, regardless of how little, can be sent to the Associated Student Body of the University of California (ASUC) at Berkeley, earmarked to Steve Shirle (ASUC vice president in charge of academic affairs), care of the Fund for the Defense of Professor Harry Edwards.

There will also be political activities both on campus and in the community involving letter writing to California Governor Brown, U.C. Chancellor Bowker and the Board of Regents. I think the letters should stress the implications of my case for the educational outcomes and future of the Black community in the Bay Area, in particular and this state in general. They should stress the "chilling effect" that my dismissal puts upon academic freedom, that by all means the decision of the sociology department should be overturned and reversed.□

World Scope

India

Political opponents of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi formally opened their election campaign this week with blistering attacks on the country's authoritarian rule of the last 19 months. Former political prisoner Jayaprakash Narayan commented, "The choice is nothing less than between a democracy and a fascist-type of dictatorship." The major opposition group, Janta (People's Party), charged that thousands of its supporters, including potential candidates, are still jailed due to the "state of emergency" declared by Gandhi in June, 1975.

People's China

Reports that deposed Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping would soon be nominated as vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party were denied as "unfounded" by an official in Peking. Teng was relieved of his duties last year by the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung personally for "rightist deviationism" but earlier this month there was an extensive wall poster campaign calling for his rehabilitation.

Spain

Thousands of demonstrators fought police in the heart of Madrid, Spain, demanding amnesty for thousands of political prisoners. One student demonstrator was shot to death by unknown gunmen while an undetermined number of protestors and police were injured. Demonstrators carried banners of the illegal Spanish Communist Party and the flag of the old Spanish republic overthrown by the late fascist dictator Francisco Franco.

Haiti/U.S.

Haitian refugees are planning a five-day vigil outside the nation's capitol in an effort to enlist the aid of President Carter and the new Congress in a struggle for political asylum from Haiti's oppressive government. "We're asking for the right for 8,000 Haitian refugees to work, the right to fair deportation hearings, humane treatment, freedom of detention and a stop to illegal deportations," said Bettye Wiggins of the National Council of Churches' Haitian Refugee Program. Many of the refugees face death or torture should they be returned to their homeland.

I Know Your Kind

Andrew Young I know your kind
robs my people of strength and mind
you pull down and tear up
those that are not dead enough

Andrew Young — my people they pain
well --- what of them that does remain
their blood is thin, low and dry
from being sucked without knowing why

Andrew Young — perhaps you don't know
a man usually reaps what he generally sow
the people you've sacrificed
the image you fake
has sealed your doom — your final mistake

Comrade Loftin X. Swinson

Time

Day by Day I wander through this tangled maze.
What is it, the world?

Night by Night I wander down this dark path.
What is it, my mind?

Hour by Hour I wander through tangled squibblings.
What are they, the voices of my people crying to be free?

Minute by Minute I feel the strength of my people's hands reaching out for life.

Second by Second I feel the sorrow of my dying brothers.

Color

Do you like your color?

What color are you?

What color is the world?

What color is Beauty?

Lorene Banks
age 12
Oakland, Calif.

AWARD-WINNING PLAY BY EX-INMATE FILMED IN NEW YORK'S TOMBS

"SHORT EYES" REVEALS INSANITY OF PRISON CONFINEMENT

(New York, N.Y.) - An ex-Tombs (New York House of Detention) inmate, Miguel Pinero, has returned to the infamous New York City jail to produce the film version of his highly-acclaimed play *Short Eyes.*

Miguel Pinero, a former burglar, mugger, shoplifter and addict as well as a prize-winning poet and playwright, is filming this screen version on the set in the Tombs, which was closed in 1974 for being so inhumane as to violate the constitutional rights of the men detained there.

Pinero, no stranger to the facility, said, "I was in Cook County in Chicago and it was worse than here. Frankly, I don't see the difference between this place and the Brooklyn House of Detention.

"The main objection I have to detention in general," he says, ". . .it is only the poor who are detained, only the poor who rot away."

Short Eyes was written by Pinero while he was in Sing Sing and as its subtitle indicates, it is about "The Killing of A Sex Offender by the Inmates of the House of Detention Awaiting Trial." In the play former inmates are actors.

The provocative production has been critically acclaimed, reports the *New York Times*, and has won an Obie Award and the New York Drama Critics Circle Award. Pinero, says the *Times*, has been favorably compared to French playwright Jean Genet.



Scene from Short Eyes, *filmed on location in New York's infamous Tombs (Manhattan House of Detention).*

When Pinero was released from prison in 1973 he joined the Family, a theatrical group composed mainly of former prisoners and former addicts. *Short Eyes* was first produced by the Family at the Theater of the Riverside Church and eventually opened at the Lincoln Center in May of 1974.

One of the play's major characters, Cupcakes, was originated and played by Tito Goya, a former robber whom Pinero met in prison. Goya also plays Cupcakes in the screen version. Five of the film's principal characters are ex-inmates and one is a former prison guard.

The movie's set is on a floor typical of the Tombs. Two steel and concrete cell blocks with closet-like cells are separated by a large dayroom.

"When we first came back to the Tomb as actors," says Pinero, "Tito couldn't stay here for more than half an hour. . .I did time on the fifth floor and I felt *asfixiante* (choked). . .I felt *asfixiante* until I learned to look at the Tomb as a stage set."

Short Eyes, say Pinero, "adds a dimension to the roles played by Puerto Ricans. We seldom get to play roles other than junkies or janitors. Although my characters are in jail, I think they come off as human beings."

Recently Pinero and Goya were arrested in the Lower East Side of New York and charged with alleged grand larceny, robbery and criminal possession of both a dangerous weapon and heroin.

"Every couple of years," explains Pinero, "right after my birthday, I get busted. I'm innocent and, when the time comes, I hope I can prove it. I have no desire, no 'need' to go back to prison. By the way, the Feds are right; the holding pens at the Tombs (where some imates are still held before trial) are disgusting."□

"Unity Between The People And The Liberation Movement"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

populations in these areas started to set up what they called People's Commissions. They organized schools — young teenagers, secondary school students, some of them with higher education, finding houses, backyards, starting to organize classes. Most of the shantytowns had no schools. Medical students with some political consciousness, nurses and medical workers started to open clinics. In the first six or eight months, they got medicines from hospitals or wherever they could find them, charging a nominal fee for those who could pay. They started to try to get control of the food distribution, to set up food cooperatives, buying large quantities and people would only buy so much to prevent black marketing and hoarding.

Q: Was this set up by the MPLA?

OLE: This was set up by local initiative. At this time MPLA was still in the bush. It had not come out; it had not signed a cease fire with the Portuguese and was under a lot of pressure. This was from about the summer of 1974 to the time that MPLA entered Luanda in February of '75. So there were no MPLA leaders that could function openly in the shantytowns and there were no MPLA cadres.

INITIATIVE

In the early stages, we're talking about the initiative of all the population, most of whom identified with the MPLA. They put up MPLA posters, MPLA flags, MPLA slogans, but under their own initiative, opening up what was termed the People's Power Movement. This People's Power Movement does not parallel with the present stage of MPLA in the country. The MPLA entered Luanda in November, 1975, but the PPM did not become integrated into MPLA until shortly before independence.

So you had a surge of popular initiative which freed a people that for centuries had been bottled up with all their creative abilities, their human potential, their culture. You had an explosion of people's initiatives, people's culture, murals, paintings, slogans painted on the walls, demonstrations and poetry.

Q: What is the MPLA doing currently to help improve life in the shantytowns?

OLE: They are trying to improve it but this will take a long time. There has been a movement of people from the shantytowns to the better parts of the city, but





Children of Luanda's shantytowns. LSM activist Ole Gjerstad spoke of the Angolan capital's shantytowns in a recent interview, pointing out that, "Through the years the MPLA worked clandestinely in these areas, and this is where the support for MPLA was and still is the strongest. This is why, when the Portuguese fascist regime crumbled, support for the MPLA sprung up very fast and effectively."

still most of the people live in the shantytowns, so the shantytowns remain, and they remain as a very strong aspect of the Angolan society. They will not be dismantled — MPLA does not have the capacity to do this at this time — but they will be improved. Social services, clinics, schools and food cooperatives, for example, are being set up. They are organized at this time by the government which has set up structures.

WATER AND ELECTRICITY

For example, the programs that were easiest to mobilize around, other than medical services, were the programs of water supply and the introduction of getting electricity into these towns. There was no electricity — you had to go sometimes half a mile for water. A thousand residents sharing a rusty old tank. When the early People's Commissions started to engage in this type of work, they got tremendous support.

The water was bad. It was unhealthy, dangerous to drink and there was very little of it. Sometimes during the day it could go off for hours. You have thousands of people depending on it. The sanitary conditions were incredibly bad.

It was the ability of the People's Commissions to organize around this kind of concrete work which gained them mass bases to mobilize around the programs that require a higher political consciousness — sending kids to school for instance was much more difficult. It shows that people were concerned with their daily lives. Their resentment to the Portuguese was based on the miserable standard of living and this was a very good beginning for the People's Power Movement, to be able to accomplish something in a very concrete and very material way. Now this is being continued by the MPLA government as well as the schooling and the medical services.

TO BE CONTINUED

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

U.S. Army Military School Behind Canal Zone Dispute

While saying nothing publicly, American military officials are trying to convince the Panamanian government to let the School of the Americas (USARSA), a U.S. Army-operated military school, remain here — one of the most controversial elements of the Canal Zone dispute. On a large tract of Canal Zone land called Fort Amador, cadets and officers from 17 different Latin nations, including all the right-wing governments, come to learn everything from military intelligence and the use of explosives to jungle warfare and counter-insurgency strategy — training to suppress domestic unrest. Panamanian Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd revealed that, "In Panama, troops are being trained in counter-insurgency and are used against our brother peoples in some countries. This creates problems for us with those peoples. We do not wish to retain those installations which put us in such a difficult position."

The year after Chile's military junta overthrew the socialist government of Salvador Allende, the U.S. Department of the Army reported that Chilean attendance jumped to 60 per cent of all students. The Bolivian troops who tracked and killed Che Guevara were trained at the School. During the Vietnam War, many American and foreign troops received special instruction there.

The clearest statement of the importance of the training program to the U.S. comes from former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara:

"These students are hand-picked by their countries to become instructors when they return home. They are the coming leaders. . .I need not dwell upon the value of having in positions of leadership men who have firsthand knowledge of how Americans do things and how they think. It is beyond price to us to make friends of such men."

SPORTS



Scenes from Sunday's OCLC Martial Arts Friendship Tournament.

O.C.L.C.'S 2ND ANNUAL MARTIAL ARTS FRIENDSHIP TOURNAMENT HUGE SUCCESS

(Oakland, Calif.) - Billed as the "Biggest Community Tournament in Northern California," the Oakland Community Learning Center's (OCLC) 2nd Annual Martial Arts Friendship Tournament held last Sunday, January 23, turned out to be just that. With 19 competition divisions open to boys, girls, men and women from ages seven on up, and competitors coming from as far north as Sacramento and Stockton and as far south as Santa Cruz, a full house of some 400 spectators turned out for the events that lasted almost 12 hours.

This year's Friendship Tournament was sponsored jointly by the OCLC All-Open Martial Arts Program, the Oakland Karate Club, and the Bay Area Community Athletic Project. Like last year, the tournament emphasized the theme of "Friendship and Health First, Competition Second."

Throughout the freestyle, team and kata events, participants displayed fine technical demonstrations and new levels of friendship and courtesy seldom seem at most martial arts tournaments. Outstanding tournament competitors Fred Morehead and August O'Neal handled their center referee tasks professionally as they urged students to perform clean and proficient techniques. Good sportsmanship and the individual fighters' health were the prime values of each match.

Spectators and competitors alike were thoroughly absorbed in the soft and hard style kata events, breaking, weapons, one-step sparring and the individual and team free style matches. Participants from such schools as the Alameda School of Karate, Vargas Kempo Kickboxing School, Cascos Kempo-Kungfu Club, Byong Yu Studios, OCLC Karate Club, and other groups and schools came together and literally, "tore the roof off" of the Oakland Community Learning Center's spacious auditorium.

Excitement ran high in all events as a battery of judges patiently scored competitors in each division. First place winners of individual matches received handsome plaques while each winning team player in the junior boys' and girls' division and senior men's/women's divisions received trophies with a male or female karate figurine on top. Each second, third and fourth place winner received ribbons with the respective order of finish in his or her division.

The 2nd Annual Friendship Tournament not only presented the usual competitive events, but brought on the fine talent of the OCLC "Mighty Panthers" Girls Drill Team who entertained the audience with a precision routine of dance and marching steps. Led by Reda Collins, the "Mighty Panthers" chanted and stepped as they set the pace for the exciting events of the afternoon.

Following the Junior Boys Free Style Division was the popular band "Fame" which kept the house rocking during a half hour intermission. They stirred the audiences and then played behind a group of soulful and talented young men, the San Antonio Village Men's Dance Troupe, Black Magic. Black Magic, a group of four vibrating and rhythmic young men led by premier dancer Alvin Gaye, turned the audience on and out as they did their steps in tune to the music of Fame.

During the action-packed tournament, competitors and spectators were able to enjoy low-priced refreshments that were served in the OCLC's cafeteria.

To insure the health and well-being of the competitors and any distraught spectators, the George Jackson Clinic staff was on hand all day to lend their services and medical knowhow. However, the good spirit and friendship displayed during the day's (and evening's) hotly contested events, found very few competitors in need of first aid treatment.



Young woman displays her form during a martial arts Kata exercise.

One purpose of the 2nd Annual Friendship Tournament was to give recognition to the many students and their instructors in the Northern California area who have demonstrated outstanding skills and have performed exceptionally at their respective schools and/or in regional tournaments and exhibitions. As instructors came into the registration areas for the tournament events, students and staff of the All-Open Martial Arts Program issued poll sheets so that meritorious performance awards (for those students who may otherwise go without recognition for their studious efforts in their respective areas of martial arts) could be duly awarded.

Among the outstanding instructors on hand were former world rated tournament fighter Bill Owens, who brought his students to show their support of the Friendship Tournament. Byong Yu protoge and senior instructor, Greg McKinney, brought a large contingent of students from their Berkeley and Hayward studios, who made fine showings in the kata and junior boys' and girls' divisions. □



Young women battle during Sunday's competition.





Scenes from the civil rights struggle of the 1960s.

Open Letter To President Carter

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

I have said that it is not a new thing I have to tell you, and, indeed, most of it is not new for me. I might in my own mind, as I write, by speaking of the Scottsboro Boys: where I came in, so to speak.

If I know, you must certainly know of the silent pact made between the North and the South, after Reconstruction, the purpose of which was — and is — to keep the nigger in his place.

If I know, then you must certainly know, that keeping the nigger in his place was the most extraordinarily effective way of *keeping the poor White in his place*, and also, of keeping him poor.

The situation of the Wilmington 10 and of the Charlotte 3 is a matter of federal collusion, and would not be possible without that collusion.

MARCHING BEHIND MARTIN

When those Black children and White children and Black men and White men and Black women and White women were marching behind Martin, up and down those dusty roads, trespassing, trespassing wherever they were, in the wrong waiting room, at the wrong coffee counter, in the wrong department store, in the wrong toilet, and were carried off to jail, they found themselves before *federally* appointed judges, who gave them the maximum sentence.

Some people died beneath that sentence, some went mad, some girls will never become pregnant again. Some of us, following Martin, and, however we may sometimes have disagreed with him, feeling his love, and believing *I have a dream*! could sometimes raise in an evening $30,000 or $40,000 or $50,000 — yes: which was gone in bail-bond money in the morning. And yes, my friend, that is called collusion. The kids would die in the chain gangs, and we would drop dead on the road.

Or, as my friend the actress Miss Ruby Dee once put it to me, after four girls were killed in the 1963 bombing of the Birmingham Sunday school, and as we were trying to organize a protest rally — to demand, in fact — that the American people, in the light of so dreadful an event, declare Christmas a day of mourning, of atonement: "*Soon, there won't be enough Black people to go around.*"

I was present at the culmination of the voter-registration drive in Selma, Alabama, not so very long ago. My friend James Forman had been organizing for *six months, or thereabouts*; it is not easy, in such a town, where virtually every White man considers that he owns every Black man. (I am speaking with the utmost restraint and will not attempt to describe the events of that day.) Nevertheless, hundreds of people came out early in the morning and lined up in front of the courthouse.

In Selma, there are two courthouses, the state courthouse and a federal courthouse, and they face each other across a narrow street — catty-corner to these two buildings is a recruiting station (*Uncle Sam wants you*!).

The sheriff, armed, forced us to move from one side of the street to the other — that is, to the steps of the federal courthouse. "We" are now, among others, Representative John Conyers, my brother David, and myself. Representatives of the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are standing on the steps with us, under the American Flag. (We have already seen the sheriff and his deputies beat up two Black boys and hurl them into a truck — but they were on the wrong side of the street.)

LEAVE COURTHOUSE STEPS

The sheriff crosses the street and demands that we leave the steps of the Federal courthouse. I ask the Justice Department, or the F.B.I., if he has any right to throw us off *federal* property. No, is the answer, *but we can't do anything about it*.

I am watching the recruiting station. We'll move inside because the alternative is slaughter. It is 4:30 and the whistle blows; it means the courthouse is closed. The people who have been standing there all day long, only 12 of whom have been allowed to enter the courthouse, and none of whom have been registered, turn and walk away.

The F.B.I. wishes to know if any one of us would like to sign an affadavit. *I signed my affadavit in Korea* says my brother, and turns away to watch the departing people.

When we marched on Montgomery, the Confederate flag was flying from the dome of the Capitol: This gesture can be interpreted as *insurrection*.

I am not so much trying to bring to your mind the sufferings of a despised people — a very comforting notion, after all, for most Americans — as the state and the fate of a nation of which you are the elected leader. The situations of the Wilmington 10, and the Charlotte 3, are very small symptoms of the monstrous and continuing wrong for which you, as the elected leader, are now responsible.

NO OPEN DOOR

Too many of us are in jail, my friend; too many of us are starving; too many of us can find no door open. And, I was in Charlotte, 20 years ago, three years after the Supreme Court made segregation in education illegal, when it was decided that *separate* could not, by definition, be *equal*.

Charlotte then begged for time, and time, indeed, has passed.

I was in Boston, a few months ago and Boston, now, is begging for time. Across the entire question of the education of our children — *all* our children — is dragged the entirely false issue of busing. A child's future does not change because he is bused into another neighborhood.

Well, I dared to write you this letter out of the concrete necessity of bringing to your attention the situations of the Wilmington 10 and the Charlotte 3. I repeat, their situation is but a very small indication of the situation of the wretched in this country: the non-White, the Indian, the Puerto Rican, the Mexican, the Oriental. Consider that we may all have learned, by now, all that we can learn from you and may not want to become like you. At this hour of the world's history it may be that you, now have something to learn from us. . . . □

420 Blacks Elected To Public Offices In South In 1976

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Those Congressional members are Andrew Young of Georgia, Barbara Jordan of Texas, and Harold Ford of Tennessee.

ELECTION SURVEY

By state, the election of B[illegible] in 1976 was surveyed as fol[illegible] Alabama, 79; Arkansas, 60; Florida, 8; Georgia, 73; Louisiana, 15; Mississippi, 31; North Carolina, 35; South Carolina, 67; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 30; and Virginia, 20.

In a breakdown of Blacks elected in 1976 by office, the figures include: U.S. Congress, 3; state senates, 5; state houses, 58; municipal governing bodies, 108; county governing bodies, 82; school boards, 83; mayors, 17; vice mayors, 4; judges, 9; coroners, 4; justices of the peace, 6; constables, 12; circuit clerks, 2; election commissions, 17; sheriffs, 3; superintendents of education, 3; and one each for positions as city recorder, tax collector, clerk of superior court, and public service commissioner.

"More nonpartisan programs of voter registration and citizenship education are needed before Blacks will have more than token representation in the public offices of the South," said Alexander. "We are still compiling the totals which show the number of Blacks holding office in the South, but my estimate is that less than three per cent of all elected offices are held by Blacks. Blacks comprise over 20 per cent of the population, so the inequity would seem obvious." □

Widespread Egyptian Rebellion

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Interior blaming the disturbances on "communist agitators" were ridiculed by Egyptians themselves, the *New York Times* reports. One government employee told a *Times* reporter that the Ministry statement was "a big joke — the government always accuses communists of unrest while the government is actually instigating it."

One likely result of the rebellion will be an increase in economic aid to the Sadat government from Arab oil-producing countries as well as from the U.S. and its allies.

Sadat is seeking $10 to $12 billion to get his five year economic development programs rolling, but the oil-producing states have so far only promised him $2 billion.

Close observers feel that Saudi Arabia, Iran and the U.S., in particular, will increase their contributions since they are anxious to see a "moderate" government remain in power in Egypt.□

Trouble For Activists

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

came back to Wendy Yoshimura's association with Patty Hearst and the Harrises. Larson told the jury "That's what you're expected to convict her on. I submit it should be assigned no weight whatsoever."

Ms. Yoshimura, who as a youth lived in a concentration camp for Japanese during the second World War, actually had very little evidence against her as prosecutor Jerry Horner chose primarily to bombard the jury with exhibits — 350 in all — of weapons and explosive devices found in the garage.

The story of the imprisonment of Shinnick and Weiner is even more bizarre since neither of the two are charged with any crime other than noncooperation with a grand jury inquiry both label as a "fishing expedition."

Weiner and Shinnick are merely friends of Jack and Micki Scott, whom Ms. Hearst accuses of helping to secure a South Canaan, Pennsylvania, farmhouse used to harbor SLA fugitives.

Weiner, in explaining his decision not to testify said, "My choice here is just part of a larger decision to be a continual non-collaborator and opponent of this government, and the economic and social system it administers."□

Letters to the Editor

LOVE TO THE BLACK PANTHERS

Dear Huey P. Newton and Black Panther Party members,

My name is Denise and I live on 83rd Avenue. I wrote a book report on Huey P. Newton. I just want you all to know that I love you for what you did to help Black people. And how you got hurt for helping us. I was living in North Richmond at the time the shootout took place. I am so glad that Huey and whoever was with him was there.

We Black people owe you alot for what you did. If I knew who you were I would have gave you a big hug and kiss. I am only speaking for myself. I wish that the Black Panthers could come to Castlemont School and teach this Black school something. Because at this school Black is killing Blacks.

If you could come to school and help us Black people I would really appreciate that. But I know that you can't. I know alot about the Black Panthers too. I enjoy listening to them.

I really don't have much to say but I want everybody to know that I care. Thank you. This is what Huey P. Newton said, "during those years in public schools, he didn't have one teacher who taught him anything relevant to his own life or experience, and I believe that too because they aren't teaching us anything at this school either. Sorry to hear the news about Little Bobby Hutton.

Love you all Black Panther,
With Love,
Denise T.

MARYLAND INMATE WANTS TO BE A REVOLUTIONARY

TO: The Black Panther Party,

I am presently an inmate at the Maryland State Prison. I have read up on many different materials, and I must say your movement is something I believe I can deal with both physically and mentally. Most brothers and sisters my age, which is 20, are now beginning to wake up and involve themselves in some industrious employment that will benefit us as a people. I agree on the basis you speak on within your Ten Point Program, which I study carefully every night. I have always in life tried to find where I fit in, in this (half-justice) world. I've always wanted to be sort of revolutionary. I am submitting myself to this act of defense for our people. I am doing a (three year) prison term in which I will be going up for parole in April, '77. This is not my first time in prison. But I hope this doesn't stop my participation in your Party.

Yours Truly,
Bro. Elvis Harris

P.S. I know that name sounds crazy (smile) people call me Bro. Man-child.

SUPPORT URGED FOR RICHMOND POLICE ABUSE VICTIMS

Dear Concerned Citizen,

Last August, the police attacked a birthday party at the home of Peggy del Valle on 18th Street in Richmond. They used mace, tear, gas and flashlights as clubs, with the result that many were injured and one woman had a miscarriage and lost her baby. The police came to the party in the first place because they said the music was too loud.

As all too often happens in cases of police abuse, the victims are the ones being charged with a crime. Patrick del Valle and Manuel Rincon are going to trial before a jury on Monday, January 24, at 9 a.m. at Richmond Municipal Court at 37th and Bissell. They are charged with resisting arrest and battery on a police officer.

Police abuse is a problem that many of us don't concern ourselves with or educate ourselves about until it strikes close to home — until its too late. But the experiences and testimony of many, particularly youth, of all races and nationalities make it clear that there are some policemen in Richmond who have no respect for the people in the Black, Latin and poor White communities. To these policemen, if you do not have the economic and political power of the people who live in the hills, you are not a person to be respected and protected, but you are seen as a threat to their idea of order.

The people at the del Valle's party experienced this. Donyale McCollins, a Black 15-year-old honor student who was pulled by her hair from the pool at the Richmond Plunge and who is also charged with resisting arrest experienced it. And there are many, many more.

There will be a picket line starting at 8:30 Monday morning at the courthouse to support the defendants in the trial. The United People Coalition urges people to come out either to the picket line or to take a seat in the courtroom itself on Monday or the days following [illegible]ible support of people from the community at the trial is always helpful to the defendants. It is also an opportunity for those of us who have not yet experienced personally police abuse, to hear about it both from the police themselves and from the victims. Next time it really could be your neighbor's son or daughter or your own son or daughter or even yourself at the receiving end of a police flashlight and in the defendant's seat at the trial.

Sincerely,
The United People of Richmond

Churches Defy Apartheid

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peans," said, "If they (Catholic schools) continue (to integrate), I will realize that they are out to defy me." The integration of the Catholic schools violates numerous apartheid laws, including the Group Areas Act, which specifies where races can live; the Separate Amenities Act, which designates public facilities for each race; and several other local educational ordinances.

The Catholic schools that admitted non-Whites are in metropolitan areas where only Whites can live.

Neither White parents nor their children complained about the integration of the Catholic schools. According to a nun at St. Catherine's Convent in Johannesburg, where 40 Black and Colored students were admitted, the convent was "merely following the teachings of Christ, to whom the color of children's skins means nothing."□

A.I.M. Activists

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Durham placed these men in a position so they would be arrested for murder."

Leonard Peltier was extradited in December to stand trial for the murder of two FBI agents who were killed in a police attack on the Pine Ridge reservation. Two other AIM activists, Dino Butler and Bob Robideaux, have already been acquitted in this case. During their trial, which featured stonewalling testimony by FBI Director Clarence Kelley, it was proven that the FBI had created the conditions for the killing of their agents through the literal reign of terror they had conducted on the South Dakota Oglala Sioux Indian reservation.

At a recent San Francisco meeting, Sid Welch, head of the Northern California AIM chapter, stated that the February 11 rally in Sacramento will be the "Indian way of showing our support for all political prisoners. . .our way of supporting ongoing struggle."

Welch announced that transportation to the march, which will begin at the Sacramento American Indian Center (located at 20th and O streets), will leave from the Intertribal Council, E. 14th and 5th Avenue, Oakland; the American Indian Center, 225 Valencia, San Francisco; and the American Indian Center, 34th and E. Santa Clara Streets (1656 E. Santa Clara), San Jose. For more information, contact (415) 552-1475.□

"Angola: End Of The Myth Of The Mercenaries"

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Thanks to the intelligence of the presiding judge of the Court, the main witness against Gearhart was Gearhart, himself.

In summary, his individual trial went as follows: the U.S. lawyer sent — supposedly — by his family, used questions that would end up almost invariably with the tag phrase, "isn't that right?" so the prisoner would only have to reply, "Yes, sir," painted Gearhart as a poor man who held down various jobs, though he never mentioned any of them by name. (Meanwhile, the lawyer held in his hands a book that specifically mentioned National Student Help, a CIA front organization, as Gearhart's place of work.)

It was proved, through a credit card issued by a powerful U.S. bank in the prisoner's name and found on him when he was captured — he had forgotten to destroy it — that, instead of being 30,000 dollars in debt, as claimed, he had a very good income. If he hadn't had such an income, no bank would have authorized its subsidiaries to provide him with money anywhere in the world.

The lawyer had Gearhart reply "Yes, sir," when he asked him if he considered himself a man who never lied, but then he came up against the fact that he was a member (a fact which he had denied) of the International Association of Wild Geese, which recruited mercenaries for all of Africa ruled by Mike Horace, the Callan of the Congo, now active in Rhodesia and Namibia.

SENTENCE STATED

The sentence stated, "In spite of what the prisoner says, the Wild Geese are not an information agency. . .the 15 dollars that he sent them enrolled him as a member of that sinister organization."

The copy of a customs control card from Zaire that Gearhart had thoughtlessly kept with him, never dreaming of the possibility of being captured, showed that he had not passed anonymously through Kinshasa as a part of a group, but that he had identified himself as a businessman in the airport. Here, too, he had lied.

The lawyer also avoided asking Gearhart anything about what the book says of his stay in Vietnam and what he had done during the war against that people — because bringing out the fact that he had served as a bodyguard for none less than General Westmoreland and Secretary of Defense McNamara, two gigantic



Injured mercenary testifies in historic Angolan trial after counter-revolutionary war which was won by progressive MPLA forces.

"Mike Hoares," would have divested him of the air of innocence with which he presented himself before the Court and would have shown that he was, in fact, a very high-ranking CIA officer.

Why was Gearhart the only one among the hundreds of mercenaries that imperialism sent to Angola who had advertised himself as a mercenary in *Soldier of Fortune?* Why did he need to place that ad at a time when several organizations were already advertising for mercenaries in that same magazine, edited by a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army; in large-circulation U.S. and English papers; and on Channel 7 of U.S. television?

One hypothesis is that the CIA had given Gearhart the job of investigating the numerous recruiting organizations that had sprung up freely, without being controlled directly by the CIA, many of which, as in the case of Bufkin's organization — which sent Gearhart and Grillo to Angola — were sending fewer mercenaries than the number contracted.

It may be that Gearhart's ad was a blind, but his spontaneous comment that Bufkin couldn't possibly be a CIA agent but was a crook whom he intended to haul into court along with his buddy, Lobo del Sol (who had promised to take to Gearhart's family the money which Gearhart had given him for this purpose but, instead, had simply made off with it), let show a CIA agent's indignation with a two-bit espionage agency that made a good thing out of fleecing the unwary. This comment escaped the prisoner at a time when he thought his true role would never be found out. The ad might also have been placed with the idea of creating a public cover.

TO BE CONTINUED

C.I.A. Campaign Against Mozambique

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zambican government is also broadcast by the "Voice of Free Africa," located in Salisbury, Rhodesia. An article in the *Tanzania Sunday News* suggests that this radio operation might be linked to the CIA through the "Organization of Free Africa," which is headquartered in Switzerland.

Mozambique's communique reports a recent escalation of the smear campaign. It says the propaganda effort may be laying the groundwork for new moves to provoke a wider, conventional war in the area, providing a justification for attacks on Mozambique.

Rhodesian raids into Mozambican territory, as well as forays into Botswana, have brought both diplomatic responses and new military preparations on the part of the frontline states.

Mozambique predicts in the December communique that the attacks will increase, and it suggests that Rhodesia might send Black mercenaries disguised as Mozambican soldiers to launch an open attack on South Africa through southern Mozambique.

Mozambique fears that a wider conflict resulting from this and other incidents might result in more active Western intervention on the side of the White regimes.

A similar scenario was proposed by Sean MacBride, the U.N. commissioner for Namibia. MacBride said that Rhodesia's new air bases might be used for coordinated attacks on Angola and Mozambique.□

Zimbabwe Armed Struggle

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against the Smith regime.

The eight Zimbabwean freedom fighters hung in Salisbury on January 17 had been held on death row in the city's central prison since last November. They were found guilty of bombing railway lines, a beerhall and a restaurant for Whites. White government officials informed the families of the men of the hangings after they were carried out.

DEATH BLOW

The death blow to the long stalemated Geneva talks was delivered by Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith in a nationwide television and radio address last Monday. Smith declared that for his regime to accept Britain's



Militant Zimbabweans.

proposals would be tantamount to turning the country over to a "Marxist-dominated minority," a reference to the Patriotic Front.

The British plan, as presented by Ivor Richard to Smith, South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster and the heads of the five frontline states in southern Africa who back the Patriotic Front — Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana — called for:

- A resident British high commissioner to oversee the interim period prior to Black majority rule;
- An interim council of ministers that would run the government; and
- A national security council that would be responsible for defense and law and order.

There was no immediate comment from Mugabe or Nkomo on Smith's speech, but the two Patriotic Front leaders had long predicted that the Geneva talks would fail and that Black majority rule would be won on the battlefield.□